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ROBINSONS
History of South Dakota
REVISED BY
R. F. KERR

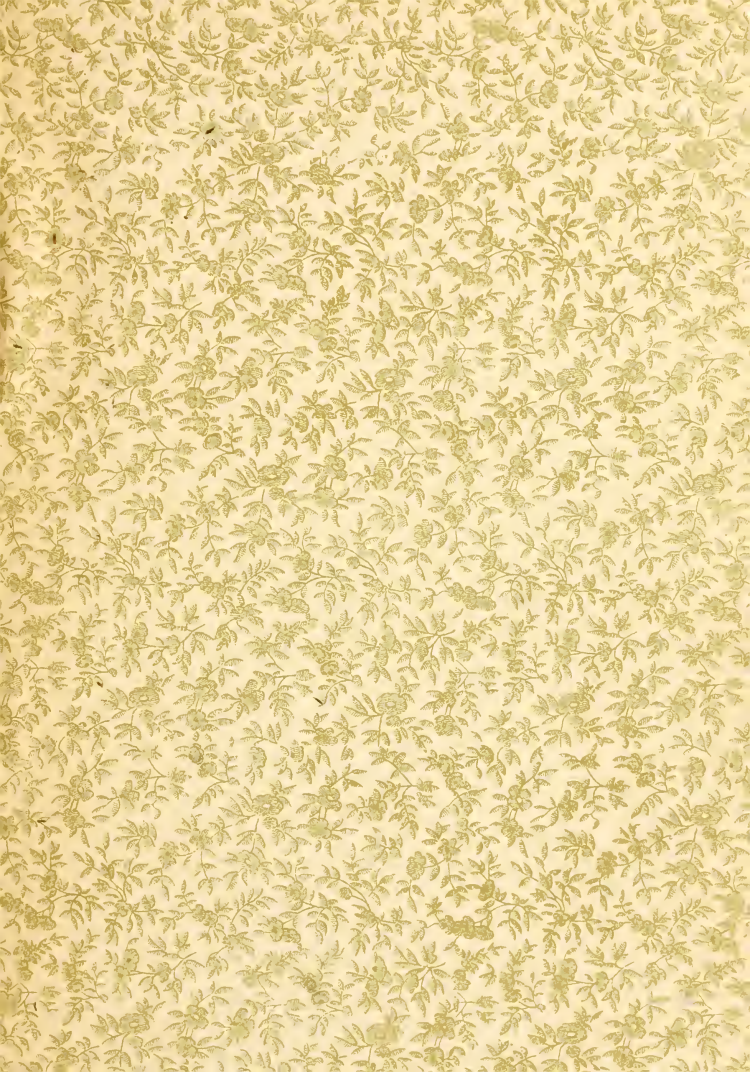


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The Educator Series

A History of South Dakota.

From Earliest Times.

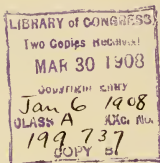
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Prefatory Note.

In the following compilation the author has, so far as the earlier history is concerned, been compelled to rely upon the statements of previous writers, having no convenient method of verifying, from original sources, their statements. In the main, however, the writers relied upon are reputable historians and their authority is accepted with confidence. The aim of the compiler has been to tersely state every important fact of our state history in a manner to make it easily remembered by the younger readers for whom it is intended. Instead of giving credit to authorities by foot notes, as in the first edition, and without enumerating all the sources whence material has been assembled, a general courteous acknowledgment is made to all whose original work has made this compilation possible. Sources are indicated at the end of each chapter.

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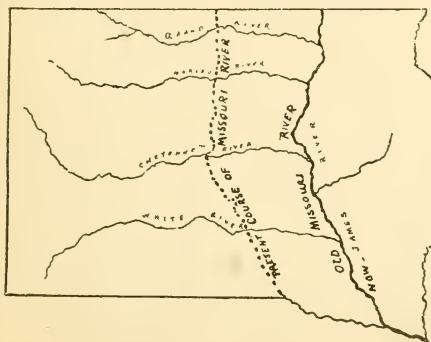
A HISTORY OF SOUTH DAKOTA FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES.

CHAPTER I.

GEOLOGICAL.

1. At the beginning the territory embraced within the present State of South Dakota, was deeply submerged under the primeval ocean. In the process of time, the internal forces of the earth threw up the Black Hills region, which through the course of countless years was exposed and submerged, again and again, until thousands of feet of the surface rocks had been broken up, reduced to sand and clay, and distributed over the ocean-bed of that portion of the present state extending as far east as the Missouri River.

2. The eastern portion of the state, too, had at different periods been exposed and submerged. Finally, however, the ocean drained away, leaving a gentle unbroken slope from the Black Hills down to the Missouri river, which at that period poured its irresistible flood, many times greater than at this time, down the present course of the James river. The Grand river continued its course east, emptying into the Missouri, near the present city of Aberdeen. The mouth of the Cheyenne river was near Huron, and the White found its way into the Missouri, not far from the city of Mitchell.



3. The climate was sub-tropical.

There was an over-abundance of humidity, and everywhere flourished great forests of pine, deciduous trees and palms, in the midst of which were vast marshes, abounding with all manner of horrible reptiles, and later

with monstrous animals, remains of whose skeletons are even yet not infrequently found within the state.

4. Among the earliest of these, in order of time, were the various species of labyrinthodonts. These were a large species of salamander, or lizard, covered with enameled plates, well adapted to crawling through marshes and shallow seas. Following these came reptiles of gigantic size and strange form, resembling birds and quadrupeds, living on vegetation, on helpless shell fish, and upon one another. Chief of these reptile forms was the atlantosaurus, the largest land animal which so far as known ever existed. Contemporaneously with these gigantic reptiles also came the first mammals, insignificant creatures, not larger than rats.

5. In the next geological period came the mosasaurus, which resembled a large sea serpent, with slender body covered with shining scales, four paddles and a flattened tail, with large formidably armed jaws. This was in the cretaceous age.

6. In the miocene, the next geological age, these great reptiles had entirely disappeared; and huge mammals appeared in abundance, which rivaled the largest mammoth in size. The brontotheriums were of a low build and much in the form of the rhinoceros, or tapir. Remains are also found of oreodons of three or four species, varying in size from a small sheep to the larger deer, and which resembled the deer in slender build and graceful form, but from their teeth, it has been determined that they belonged to the pig family.

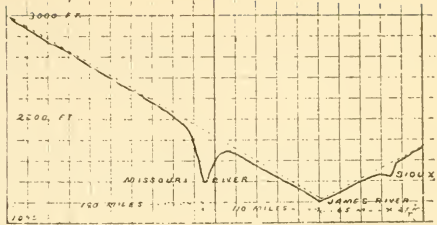
7. Following these came the reign of many elephant-like animals, as the mastodon, mammoth titanotheres and elotheres. There were also musk-oxen and horses of several species. This race of animals appears to have been overwhelmed and destroyed by the on-coming of the glacier.

8. The glacial period entirely changed the natural features of South Dakota. The ice sheet spread down from the northeast and extended as far west as the present Missouri valley, completely damming the then valley of the Missouri, now the James valley, and turning the waters of the river back into a vast lake, which occupied the entire upper valley of the Missouri.

9. When this lake had filled to the level of the western edge of the ice sheet, which was high upon the plateau that extended eastward from the Black Hills, it naturally trickled out along the edge of the ice, until the present Missouri valley was carved out, like the vast ditch that it is, one hundred miles or more west of the original course of that stream.

10. The ice first disappeared from the eastern part of the state, leaving the old Missouri valley well dammed up, and by a process similar to the formation of the new Missouri valley, the water, cutting around the eastern side of the remnant of the ice sheet, carved out the Sioux valley which is also high on the eastern plateau.

11. The student will observe that at the present time, upon a line cutting the central portion of the state from east to west, at about the location of Brookings, Huron and Pierre, the Sioux river is more than three



hundred feet higher than the James, and the Missouri is about two hundred feet higher than the James, and that throughout the state, the Missouri averages one hundred fifty feet higher than the James. The map and profile published with this chapter indicate the present and original features of the state, and the approximate elevations of the several streams.

12. The present Missouri river, which divides the state into very nearly equal parts, also is the approximate line of division between two distinct qualities of soil; that portion of the state east of the Missouri river being covered with glacial drift, while the portion west of the river is covered with a deposit derived from the action of the primeval ocean in grinding and reducing to sand and clay the rocks of the mountainous district to the west, and which by wave action was spread over the territory as far east as the Missouri river.

SOURCES:—

Prof. J. E. Todd's Preliminary Report.

Geology of South Dakota.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn's "Prehistoric Quadrupeds," Century Magazine, Sept. 1896.

CHAPTER II.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

1. South Dakota is not rich in archæological remains, yet there is sufficient evidence to determine that the locality was inhabited by Indians of considerable intelligence and industry prior to the occupancy of the races found by the white discoveries. Mounds are found in many localities, and it is not always easy to distinguish between those built by the later Indian races and those of their more ingenious predecessors. From such evidence, however, as remains it is known that the Sioux or Dakota tribe, which dominated the territory at the time of and after, the white settlement, was of comparatively recent occupancy. Their immediate predecessors were the Arickaras, or Rees, a remnant of which still existed within the state in the early portion of the present century, while the Rees had been preceded by a more intelligent tribe whose history is now lost.

2. The most important archæological remains which conclusively indicate the occupancy by a pre-historic race of Indians of greater industry and intelligence than the later tribes, are near Pierre, where is found a strong fortification enclosing one hundred thirty acres of ground, admirably located for strategic and defensive purposes, and laid out with a skill which challenges the admiration of modern military engineers. Within this fortification, and on what was evidently the site of a town nearby, are found remnants of pottery, indicative of a high artistic sense. Instruments of tempered copper are also found, indicating that their possessors were the masters of an art, now lost to man. The walls of the fortification still remaining are very heavy, resembling a railroad embankment, and could only have been erected by an industry never exhibited by either of the later tribes.

3. There are similar, but not very well defined fortifications in the vicinity of Chamberlain, in the vicinity of Grass Postoffice, Campbell County and within the limits of the present city of Vermillion, all of those mentioned being upon prominent points commanding the Missouri valley. Near old Fort Wadsworth in Marshall County are also mounds, which were examined by Captain A. J. Comfort of the regular army, and who pronounced them of pre-Indian origin.

4. The reports of Lewis and Clark, upon their expedition through this territory in 1804, tell of the discovery of important pre-historic earth works, but it has since been conclusively shown that these were not the work of man, but had been thrown up by the action of the wind and water.

5. Recent excavations in Brown County have revealed skele-

tons of great age, which some people believe are not those of Indians, but of a people of greater intelligence and refinement. Burial mounds are found very generally throughout the state, but in the absence of evidence to the contrary, are assumed to have been of Indian origin.

SOURCES:—

Dr. De Lorme W. Robinson, *Monthly South Dakotan*, Nov. 1898.

Dr. Eliot Coues, *The Exploration of Lewis and Clark*.

Prof. T. H. Lewis, *American Archæologist*.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIANS.

1. The earliest Indian occupancy of the South Dakota territory is largely a matter of tradition. This much, however, is known. In 1700 the Missouri valley, from the neighborhood of the mouth of the White River north to the north state line, was peopled by the Arickaras, or Ree Indians. This people was an off-shoot of the Pawnee tribe, a fact which is determined by the root-words of their language, but whose only traditions when the white men came among them, were that they came from the south. They had occupied the valley for a century or more before the advent of white men.

2. The Rees lived in villages composed of earth lodges, roofed with poles supported by crotched posts and covered with willows and earth. These lodges were commodious and afforded protection to the Indian families, their supplies and domestic animals. They were a peaceful people and cultivated the soil to a considerable extent, depending for food about equally upon the products of the soil and buffalo meat, their home being in the very heart of the vast buffalo ranges. Remnants of their villages are found at Chamberlain, Pierre, on the Cheyenne, at the mouth of the Grand river, and also in the Ree valley, within the present county of Hand.

3. In 1700 the Mahas, or as more recently named, the Omahas, occupied the southeastern portion of the state, with villages on the Vermilion and Sioux rivers. Their principal village was at Sioux Falls. They were a powerful and warlike tribe, living in tepees, similar to those of the Sioux or Dakota Indians. They lived by the chase, and the great herds of buffalo and antelope afforded them an abundance of food.

4. The Poncas, an off-shoot of the Omahas, had their principal village at Bigstone Lake, and occupied the adjacent territory. They were weaker than the Omahas but possessed many of the habits and characteristics of their ancestral tribe. They were driven from their hunting grounds by the Dakotas before 1700 and had located themselves in Southern Nebraska.

5. As late as 1700 there was a small village of Iowas, also of Siouan origin located on the lower James river.

6. It is doubtful if, at the date of the discovery of America, the Dakota Indians had penetrated into the South Dakota region at all. This people, the most powerful tribe on the continent, have no traditions of their origin. So far as known they originated in the Lake Region between the Mississippi river and the Great Lakes. When the first white man came among them they were already divided into two distinct divisions, the M'dewakantons, or Dakotas

of the Lakes, and the Tetonwans, or Dakotas of the Prairies. Of the former, the Santees were the principal tribe. Of the latter, the Yanktons and Tetons were the chief representatives. The Teton Sioux, powerful, arrogant and warlike, gradually pushed to the southwest, driving the Poncas and Omahas before them, until they came to the Missouri river, pressed upon the Rees until they gave up one settlement after another, and receded up the Missouri, until at the beginning of the present century, they were entrenched in a strong village at and above the mouth of Grand river. By this time the Yanktons had overrun the entire southeastern portion of the present state, with their principal villages at the mouth of the James and Vermillion. The Tetonwans further north had made the centre of their occupancy at the mouth of the Bad river, at the present site of the town of Fort Pierre. Other bands of the Teton Sioux, chiefly the Sisseton and Wahpetons, settled about the old home of the Poncas at Bigstone Lake, and Lake Traverse, where they remain to the present day.

7. At the present time, the Indian population of South Dakota is comprised in the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, who have severed their tribal relations, and are established upon lands in severalty in the northeast corner of the state; the Flandreau band of Santee Indians, who are quite civilized and reside on farms in the vicinity of Flandreau; the Yanktons, who have also taken their lands in severalty at Yankton Agency, in Charles Mix County; a party of Yanktonais, and Santees transferred from the Mississippi valley to the Crow Creek Agency, north of Chamberlain, in Brule County; the Cheyenne Sioux of the Teton family, at the Forest City Agency, on the Missouri river, opposite Forest City in Potter County; the Brule Sioux, an off-shoot of the Tetons, at Brule Agency, below the mouth of Medicine Creek on the Missouri river; the Rosebud Sioux, also Tetons, about one hundred miles west of the Missouri river, and near the south line of the state; the Pine Ridge Sioux, also Tetons, at the south line of the state, just east of the Black Hills. The Cheyennes, Brules, Rosebud, and Pine Ridge Indians are all semi-civilized and are engaged to a greater or less extent in agriculture and stock raising. Many of them have vast herds of horses and cattle and are wealthy.

SOURCES:—

Le Seuer; Donaldson; Catlin; Washington Irving; Magazine of American History, April 1880.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY WHITE EXPLORATIONS.

1. Who the first white man was to visit the territory embraced within the present state of South Dakota, will probably never be known. When the discovery of the vast wealth of the Mexicans was made by Cortez in 1581, the greed of the Spanish nation was inflamed, and hundreds of adventurers set out hoping to make similar discoveries and conquests.

2. Nunez de Guzman was a rival of Cortez, and had been appointed by the Spanish government governor of the northern section of Mexico. Upon one of his raids north of the Rio Grande, he captured a Texan Indian and made him a slave of his household. This Indian told Guzman marvelous stories of cities located in the mountains very far to the north, in a section abounding in gold and precious stones, and the Spanish adventurers were not slow to undertake to locate these treasure-spots. Little of record is left to indicate the result of these earliest adventures, further than that certain unnamed Spaniards penetrated very far to the north into mountains, where they were disappointed in finding neither cities nor indications of gold. It is barely possible that they may have reached the Black Hills country.

3. In 1536 De Vaca and Stephen the Moor, with two companions, being the remnant of De Narvaez's expedition to Florida, arrived at the City of Mexico, after having travelled through the heart of the continent for several years. They too, brought extravagant stories of seven cities in the far north which rivalled in splendor the capital of the Montezumas. The representations made by these wanderers, lead the Spanish government to commission Francisco Vasquez de Coronado to march with an army to subjugate these rich seven cities of Cibola. Coronado marched from the City of Mexico to the villages of the Pueblo Indians on the Rio Grande, which were undoubtedly the seven cities of which De Vaca and Stephen had told such marvellous tales. Being disappointed in not finding the reported gold, they treated the inhabitants with great severity. Learning that the Spaniards were in search of gold and cities of great splendor, one of the Pueblos, whom the Spaniards nicknamed "The Turk," volunteered to lead them to the places for which they were seeking, and setting out, conducted Coronado on a weary march across New Mexico, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and certainly as far as the Platte river in Nebraska. The exact northern point of Coronado's exploration is not definitely known, and he may have come as far as the Missouri river. Here, "The Turk" acknowledged that he knew nothing whatever of cities of gold and

silver, but that he had lead the Spaniards away to starve and die in the desert, for the purpose of ridding his people, the Pueblos, of their cruel dominance. Thereupon, Coronado hanged "The Turk," set up a cross and marched back to Mexico. On the strength of this expedition Spain claimed all of the western half of the continent, on the ground of discovery.

4. There is a tradition that in the year 1654, two Frenchmen passed down the Missouri river, trading and bartering with the Indians for furs. The names of these pioneers are not stated.

5. Marquette's map, made in the year 1673 and published in 1681, with fair accuracy delineates the physical features of the Dakota country. It is certain that Marquette himself did not visit the section, but had his information from intelligent discoverers.

6. Late in the seventeenth century M. Le Seuer was sent by Frontenac, Governor of New France, from Montreal to maintain peace between the Chippewas and Dakotas and to establish trade with the Indians of the far west. Le Seuer came west and established posts on the St. Croix and Mississippi rivers. During his stay in the west, and about the year 1695, Le Seuer made a hasty but observant trip in the direction of the Missouri river. The exact points visited by him cannot now be known, but from his notes, it is evident that he may have visited some of the tribes in southeastern South Dakota. He then returned to France and secured a license, or patent, from the French government to mine copper west of the Mississippi river, and returning by way of New Orleans, the Mississippi and the Minnesota rivers, he built a fort on the Blue Earth, not far from the present city of Mankato, Minnesota. From this point, he again visited southeastern South Dakota, and made quite full and accurate notes upon the Indian tribes of the section.

7. At this period, that is in 1700 and before, the French had established a trading post at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and had engaged in the fur trade with the western Indians, as far as the Omahas at the falls in the Sioux river, and had established an overland trail from Prairie du Chien directly west to Sioux Falls.

8. The first authentic account of a visit to South Dakota by a white man was that of the younger Verendrye, in the year 1743. He had visited the Mandan villages in what is now North Dakota in 1738, with his father. They returned to Canada and after the death of the father the young man determined to make another attempt to reach the "Shining Mountains" described by the Indians. He set out on the new enterprise in 1742 and after innumerable hardships reached the Big Horn mountains only to find them a barrier to further progress westward. Turning back, he travelled in a southeasterly direction, skirted the Black Hills and reached the Missouri river near the mouth of the White river. Here he planted a leaden plate on which was inscribed the arms of France and on April 2d, 1743, started up the Missouri to the Mandan villages. This leaden plate if ever discovered would be of inestimable value. From



SECTION OF A CHART
OF
LOUISIANA

by
WILLIAM DE L'ISLE
of the
Royal Academy of Science

Drawn from the notes of M. Le Seuer, about 1720.

that time forward, traders and trappers were constantly on the upper Missouri. They, however, left no record of value.

9. In 1745, the French government, for some unexplained reason, determined to discontinue trade with the Dakota Indians, and dispatched M. de Lusigan to the Dakotas of the Lakes and Plains, to call in the *coureurs des bois* who dwelt among them, but he discovered that the English were "endeavoring to interlope with these Indian nations," and it was decided to license more French traders to go among the Dakotas. De Lusigan was at Bigstone Lake on this trip, and perhaps proceeded to the Missouri, but that he did so is not certain.

10. In 1763, when by the Treaty of Paris, Canada was ceded by France to England, the King of England issued a proclamation reserving as crown lands the territory west of the Alleghany mountains; and all subjects were forbidden to purchase any of said lands from the Indians, or to settle upon them, "and all persons who have willfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any lands west of the limit mentioned, are warned forthwith to remove themselves from such settlement." Prior to this time, the Hudson Bay Company, which had then existed more than ninety years under a charter granted by Charles II, in 1670, to trade in the territory surrounding Hudson's Bay, had undertaken to push its traffic to the tribes of the Missouri, and to that end had erected a line of small posts up the Red River, and down the Sioux to the Missouri in French territory, and had trafficked there for several years. Some of these posts were within South Dakota. It is now definitely known that one of the above mentioned posts was located on, or near, the present site of Elkpoint, in the year 1755, when the others were established. Their occupation was not continuous. Although the Mississippi was the western boundary of Canada, ceded to England in 1763, and the territory west of the Mississippi having been by the same treaty ceded to Spain, nevertheless, upon the issuance of the crown lands reservation proclamation the London managers, of the Hudson's Bay Company, hastily dispatched messengers to America, and withdrew their business from the Missouri. It is suggested that this course was prompted more by inability to compete with profit, with the prices paid for pelts by the French traders from New Orleans, than by loyalty to the King.

11. In 1783, the North West Fur Company was chartered, and at once entered into competition with the Hudson's Bay Company for the northwest fur trade. One of their posts was established at the head of Bigstone Lake.

12. The Winter Counts kept by the Teton Dakotas say that the American flag was carried in 1790 by soldiers to the neighborhood of Ft. Pierre, where all of the tribes were visited. This fact is attested by at least three different Counts kept by separate individuals, and in remote localities. The War Department, however, has no record of such an expedition, and as the territory at that time belonged to Spain, it appears improbable that the flag could

have been borne by American soldiers. It is probable that it was carried by some white adventurer.

13. In 1796, M. T. Loisel, a Frenchman from St. Louis, erected what was perhaps the first substantial structure to be built by a white man, within the state's limits. This was a trading post, protected by a stockade. It was located on Cedar Island a short distance below the present site of the city of Pierre. This post was burned in 1816. At the close of the eighteenth century, fur trading with the Indians and trapping were well established industries all along the Missouri river and at Bigstone Lake within South Dakota.

SOURCES:—

Helps Spanish Conquest in America.

Nebraska Historical Collections.

Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.

Andreas' Atlas.

Neill's Minnesota.

Wisconsin Historical Annals.

Le Seuers' Journals.

Annual Report. Bureau of Ethnol, 1882—3.

Dr. Eliot Coues Notes.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL.

1. As stated in the preceding Chapter, Spain basing its claim upon the Coronado expedition, laid claim to all of the northwest, including the South Dakota territory. It does not appear, however, that she did anything to make good her claim for nearly a century. In the meantime, the French had pushed westward from Canada, and claimed all of the territory, under the name of New France, and had established trading posts at various points in the northwest, reaching them both from Canadian route and by way of the Mississippi river, taking formal possession in 1671.

2. On September 17, 1712, the French King granted to Anthony Crozat, a merchant of Paris, a patent to all of the territory between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, for a period of twenty-five years. Five years later, Crozat relinquished his claim and the grant was made over to John Laws' Mississippi Company in the year 1717, and trading posts were immediately established at various points on the Mississippi and lower Missouri rivers. This French activity aroused the Spaniards, and in 1720 they dispatched an expedition from Santa Fe against the French on the Osage (Missouri) river. This expedition was lost.

3. Law's scheme, known as the "Mississippi Bubble," collapsed in 1720 and in 1732 the Mississippi Company surrendered its charter. On April 10th of that year, the King of France assumed the direct government of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. The entire province of Louisiana at this time had but five thousand white and twenty-five hundred colored population.

4. In 1762 the Governor of Louisiana granted to Laclede and others the exclusive right to trade on the upper Missouri. In 1764 Laclede founded the city of St. Louis, which he used as a base of operations, and pushed his enterprises far up the Missouri. About that time, Canada was captured by the English, who now held the country as far west as the Mississippi river. Most of the French farmers from the Illinois side of the river, refusing to submit to English authority moved over to St. Louis and generally engaged in the more profitable fur business. In 1763 the section west of the Mississippi was given to Spain, who exercised sovereignty over it until 1800, when Spain ceded the province back to France.

5. On October 19, 1803, Louisiana, which included the present territory of South Dakota, was ceded by the Great Napoleon, then First Consul of the French Republic, to the United States.

6. On March 26, 1804, Congress attached the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Indiana, for judicial and administrative

purposes. The formal transfer of Upper Louisiana did not take place until March, 1804. Delassus, the Spanish lieutenant-governor, ruled the country till March 8, on the next day the reins of government were delivered over to the French agent, and on the 10th the territory became the property of the United States. In three days this portion of Louisiana belonged to three different nations.

7. In 1805, Congress changed the District of Louisiana to the Territory of Louisiana, and provided for its government. The President appointed James Wilkinson, governor, Frederick Bates, secretary, Return J. Meigs and John B. C. Lucas, as judges. St. Louis continued the capital. By Act of Congress in 1812, the State of Louisiana having been admitted, the remainder, including the present state of South Dakota, became the territory of Missouri, and from the time of the admission of the state of Missouri, in 1821 until 1834 no government was provided for the section north of Missouri and west of the Mississippi.

8. In 1834 the Territory of Michigan was extended west to the Missouri river, including eastern half of South Dakota.

9. In 1836, Wisconsin Territory was organized to include all of the territory north of Missouri and east of the Missouri river, which included the eastern half of South Dakota.

10. In 1838, Iowa Territory was erected to embrace all of the territory north of Missouri and between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

11. In 1849, the eastern half of South Dakota became a part of Minnesota Territory. From 1821 until the erection of Nebraska Territory in 1854, no government was provided for the portion of the state lying west of the Missouri. In 1854 that portion was made a part of Nebraska.

12. In 1861, Dakota Territory was erected to embrace all of the territory west of Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains. In 1869 Montana was cut off from the west of Dakota Territory. In 1889 Dakota Territory was divided near the forty-sixth parallel and South Dakota became a state in the Union.

SOURCES:—

Chronology of Wisconsin.

Monette's History of Mississippi Valley.

Murick's Stories of Missouri.

CHAPTER VI.

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION.

1. In the month of January, 1803, anticipating the cession of Louisiana to the United States, President Thomas Jefferson secured authority from Congress to dispatch a small detachment of regular soldiers on an exploring expedition by way of the Missouri river to the Pacific coast. This expedition President Jefferson placed in charge of Captain Merryweather Lewis, his private secretary, with Wm. Clark, as first assistant. The explorers were charged with the duty of examining the country along the route, becoming acquainted with the various Indian tribes and winning their friendship and good will. Before the expedition started, the cession of Louisiana to the United States had been consummated, and Captains Lewis and Clark were further instructed to secure an acknowledgement of the sovereignty of the United States over the several Indian tribes.

2. On May 14, 1804, the party, consisting of forty-three men, including soldiers, boatmen, guides, interpreters, etc., embarked in two pirogues and one bateau, entered the Missouri river and started upon their long journey.

This expedition excited the liveliest interest throughout the country, in which President Jefferson fully shared. He watched it with the greatest solicitude and when information from it came back at the end of the first year, he promptly transmitted it to Congress.

3. The expedition slowly moved up the river but did not reach the mouth of the Big Sioux and consequently the territory now embraced within South Dakota, until August 21, 1804. Their first night passed on the Dakota side was the night of August 22d and 23d, which was spent on the site of the present city of Elkpoint. Here Patrick Gass was elected as successor to Sergeant Charles Floyd who died two days before, near the site of Sioux City. On the morning of August 23d, on the meadow three or four miles west of Elkpoint, they came upon their first herd of buffalo, and Captain Lewis killed one of them from which they salted two barrels of meat.

4. Nothing further of noteworthy interest occurred until August 25th when the commandants took a party of eight men and visited Spirit Mound, eight miles north of the Vermilion river where the Indians inhabiting the section believed that a race of pigmies lived, possessing supernatural power, and of whom the natives stood in mortal fear. It is needless to add that they were disappointed in locating the little people. On August 27, the party took dinner at the mouth of the James river, and camped that night at Green Island, opposite Yankton. The next day, they held their first council with the Dakota Indians on the James river, about six miles northeast of Yankton. At this council they became acquainted

with the famous Indian "Struck by the Pawnee," later known as "Strike the Ree," who was then a young man, but already a leader among the Indians.

5. On August 29th, they held another council with the Indians on what is known as Smutty Bear Bottom, three or four miles west of Yankton. They camped for some days on Bon Homme Island. At Choteau Creek they found their first herd of antelope which they called goats and named the stream Goat Creek.

6. It was not until the 7th of September that they reached Trudeau's trading house, one of the first buildings erected by white men in Dakota, which was located near Wheeler, Charles Mix County. While stopping here they found a prairie dog town, and also the remains of a Saurian, forty feet in length, which they sent to Washington, and which is still preserved in the National Museum.

7. On the 15th of September they passed the mouth of White river, and the 19th and 20th were spent in passing around the Great Bend.

8. On the 22d of September, they stopped at Loisel's Stockade and trading house, which was erected on Cedar Island, not far from the present location of De Grey postoffice, in Hughes County.

9. On the 24th of September, they arrived at the mouth of Bad river, where Fort Pierre now is, remained four days and held a council with the Teton Sioux. This tribe was in an ugly mood and it required considerable persuasion and a show of force before they were finally induced to let the party proceed up the river. This was the third council which they had held upon South Dakota soil.

10. A few miles north of the Cheyenne, they came upon a party of Frenchmen who had a trading post there. This post was owned and operated by John Valle, who had passed the previous winter three hundred miles up the Cheyenne.

11. On the night of the 5th of October, while camped at the mouth of the Cheyenne, a white frost fell, the first of the season. On October 7th they arrived at the Moreau, where they found a winter camp of Arickaras, containing sixty lodges. On the 8th, they arrived at another Ree town of sixty lodges. Here they found several Frenchmen, permanently domiciled with the Indians. These Indians supplied the party with an abundance of beans, corn and squashes. They held a council here, as they did at two other Ree villages before passing the forty-sixth, parallel, which is now the north line of this state.

12. Lewis and Clark camped that winter north of Mandan, and the next year, 1805, proceeded to the Pacific Coast at the mouth of the Columbia and returned over the same route in the year 1806. Their safe arrival at St. Louis filled the land with joy and enthusiasm. Celebrations were held everywhere.

SOURCES:—

Jefferson Papers.

Journal of Patrick Gass.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FUR TRADE.

1. After the return of Lewis and Clark, the Missouri river became a thoroughfare for the adventurous spirits of America. So much so that the travelers of this time, in the summer season, passed white men ascending and descending the river almost daily.

2. Up to this time, fur trading on the Missouri had been largely carried on by individual enterprise but in the year 1808, Messrs. Pierre Choteau, Jr. and Manuel Lisa, and other merchants of St. Louis, organized the American Fur Company, and began trade in furs, on a scale only second to that of the Hudson's Bay Company of the English.

3. Mr. John Jacob Astor of New York City, was an extensive trader in northwestern furs, and to further his business interests had projected the settlement of an American colony at the mouth of the Columbia river. In 1810 a Mr. Hunt, a partner in the Astor enterprise conducted a party of trappers and boatmen across the continent, by way of the Missouri river to the Columbia. He was accompanied on the trip by two naturalists, Mr. Bradbury, a geologist, and Mr. Nuttall, a botanist, each of whom kept journals of the trip and afterwards published them.

4. From the notes kept by Mr. Hunt, Washington Irving, the celebrated author, afterwards wrote the History of Astoria. The party arrived in the Dakota country about the middle of May, 1810. The Dakota Indians manifested a good deal of hostility to the passage of this expedition, and rendered the voyage a rather perilous one. Its chief interest, as related to the history of Dakota, lies in the fact that the party left the Missouri river at the Ree villages at the north line of the state and passed westward up the valley of the Grand river, and losing their course, fell to the south, into the northern portion of the Black Hills, and were the first white men to visit that section of South Dakota. Their descriptions of the life and habitations of the Ree Indians were the most detailed of any which were written before their removal to the Fort Berthold Reservation and are, for that reason, a valuable addition to the history of the state.

5. Mr. Irving gives this account of the Ree village: "It was divided into two portions, about eighty yards apart, being inhabited by two distinct bands. The whole extended about three-quarters of a mile along the river bank, and was composed of conical lodges that looked like so many hillocks, being wooden frames intertwined with osier. While we were regarding the village, we beheld a strange fleet coming down the river. It consisted of a number of canoes, each being made of a single buffalo hide, stretched on sticks,

so as to form a kind of circular trough. Each one was navigated by a single squaw, who knelt in the bottom and paddled, towing after her frail bark a bundle of floating wood intended for firing. This kind of canoe is in frequent use among the Indians, the buffalo hide being readily made into a bundle and transported on horses. * * The traders landed amid a rabble crowd and were received on the bank by the left handed chief, who conducted them into the village with grave courtesy, driving to the right and left the swarms of old squaws, imp-like boys and vagabond dogs, with which the place abounded. They wound their way between the cabins which looked like dirt heaps without any plan, and surrounded by old palisades, all filthy in the extreme and redolent with villianous smells. At length they arrived at the council-lodge. It was somewhat spacious and formed of four forked trunks of trees, placed upright, supporting cross-beams and the frame of poles woven with osiers, and the whole covered with earth. A hole sunken in the centre formed the fire-place, and immediately above was a circular hole in the apex of the lodge to let out the smoke and let in the daylight. Around the lodge were recesses for sleeping, like the berths on board ships, screened from view by curtains of dressed skins.

"The life of these Indians, when at home in his village, is a life of indolence and amusement. To the women is assigned the labors of the household and the field. She arranges the lodge, brings wood for the fire, cooks, jerks venison and buffalo meat, dresses the skins of the animals killed in the chase; cultivates the little patch of maize, pumpkins and pulse, which furnishes a great part of their provisions. Their time for repose and recreation is at sunset, when the labors of the day being ended, they gather together to amuse themselves with petty games, or hold gossiping convocations on the tops of their lodges.

"A great part of the idle leisure of the Indians, when at home, is passed in groups squatted on the roof of one of their earth covered lodges; talking over the news of the day, the affairs of the tribe, the events and exploits of their last hunting or fighting expedition, or listening to the stories of old time told by some veteran chronicler, resembling a group of our village quid nuncs and politicians listening to the prosings of some superannuated oracle, or discussing the contents of an ancient newspaper."

6. The fur trading enterprise of the American Company necessitated the erection of several strong forts, which became depots for the accumulated stocks of furs, and for the distribution of merchandise to the Indians, and a point on the Missouri river, at or near the present location of the village of Fort Pierre was found to be a central and convenient point for such a post. The first post erected by the American Fur Company in the locality named, was constructed by Joseph La Framboise in 1817, on an island, which for many years bore his name, but is now known as "Goddard Island." Two years later, the post was removed from the island to the west bank of the

river, a short distance above Pierre, and was there named Fort Tecumseh, and from it an important traffic was carried on with the Indians.

7. In 1829 the business of the Company had expanded until more commodious quarters were required, and in that year the erection of a new fort was undertaken which was completed two years later and named Ft. Pierre in honor of Mr. Pierre Choteau, Jr., the head of the American Fur Company. It therefore appears that the settlement in the vicinity of Fort Pierre has been continuous since 1817, and is the oldest continuous settlement of white men within the state.

SOURCES:—

Washington Irving.

Dakota Winter Counts.

Chas. E. De Land.

Letters of Pierre Choteau.

CHAPTER VIII.

FIRST MILITARY INVASION.

1. The first military invasion of South Dakota for a hostile purpose, occurred in the year 1823, and under the following circumstances: Early in the spring of 1823, General Wm. H. Ashley, Lieutenant-Governor of the state of Missouri, then just admitted to the Union, and the head of the Rocky Mountain Fur Company, started up the Missouri river with two boats loaded with merchandise, and accompanied by a party of eighty or more French boatmen and trappers.

2. In June of that year they arrived at the Arickara or Ree camp, at the mouth of Grand river, and at the request of the Rees, stopped to trade with them, Ashley at that time being a licensed government trader. The Rees treacherously attacked this party, killed twelve and wounded eleven of the number, and destroyed their merchandise. The remainder of the party retreated in boats a considerable distance down the river, whence they sent an appeal for succor to the commanding officer at Fort Atkinson, near the present site of Calhoun, Nebraska. The massacre occurred on June 2d, 1823.

3. Colonel Henry Leavenworth of the Sixth United States Infantry, was in command at Fort Atkinson and on the 22d day of June, he marched with two hundred-twenty men of that regiment, eighty men of trading companies, and two six-pound cannon, five and one-half inch brass howitzer and some small swivels, nearly seven hundred miles through a country filled with hostile or unreliable Indians, to the Ree villages, which after much hardship and some losses, he reached on the 9th of August. The Dakotas were at war with the Rees, and from seven to eight hundred of their warriors had joined the United States forces on the way. Of these Dakotas, five hundred are mentioned as Yanktons, but the tribes of the remainder are not designated in the reports.

4. The Rees were in two villages, the lower one containing seventy-one dirt lodges, and the upper seventy, both being enclosed with palisades and a ditch, and the greater part of the lodges having a ditch around the bottom on the inside. The enemy having knowledge of the expedition, had fortified and made their preparations for resistance. Their force consisted of over seven hundred warriors, most of whom were armed with rifles procured from British traders.

5. On the 9th of August, the Dakotas, commenced the attack and were driven back until the regular troops advanced, but nothing decisive resulted until the artillery was employed on the 10th, when a large number of the Rees, including their chief, Grey Eyes, were killed, and early in the afternoon, they begged for peace. They were much terrified and humbled by the effect of the cannon, which though small answered the purpose.

6. During the main engagement, the Dakotas occupied themselves in gathering and carrying off all the corn to be found, and before the treaty was concluded which, at the supplication of the Rees, Colonel Leavenworth agreed to, the Dakotas left in great disgust at not being allowed to kill and scalp the surrendered warriors, with their squaws and papooses, take possession of the villages, horses, etc., and in fact, exterminate their hereditary foes.

7. The Rees having become panic-stricken after the treaty and two days of peaceful intercourse with the soldiers, deserted their homes, and the troops embarking on the 15th to descend the river, shortly saw the village in flames, which was the work either of the Dakotas or inimical traders. The Ree villages were rebuilt a short distance further up the river, but it was many years thereafter before they would have any commercial intercourse with the white men.

SOURCES:—

Andrea's History of Nebraska.

Monroe's Messages and Papers.

Report of Secretary of War, 1823.

Catlin's North American Indians.

Monroe's Annual Message, 1823.

Annual Report of Secretary of War, 1823.

CHAPTER IX.

DAKOTA PREVIOUS TO 1830.

1. No trace of the outline of several of the now prosperous northwestern states is to be found on any map of the United States published prior to 1830. North of Missouri all of the country between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains was put down as "Unorganized Territory." The name "Dakota" appears only to designate a great federation of Sioux Indian tribes which then occupied the central Missouri valley. The term means "allied" or "friendly league." These Indians were rovers of the prairies and had some of the picturesqueness and many of the propensities of the Arab. They looked upon the encroachments of the white race with suspicion and acted accordingly.

2. A century before, within the present boundaries of our state there were known to be four tribes of Indians who held prior rights to the soil, the Mahas, in and around the falls of the Sioux river, the Poncas, about Bigstone Lake, the Iowas, on the lower James river, and the Arickaras or "Rees," in the vicinity of the Bad and Cheyenne rivers. Predatory wars were common and the stronger tribes drove the weaker ones about as they saw fit. About 1730, the Chippewas from the lake region, becoming possessed of firearms and learning their use from the French traders, began to drive the Sioux Indians from their ancestral haunts and these in turn migrated westward for the purpose of contesting for the possession of the rich buffalo hunting grounds of the western plains.

3. The Poncas and the Mahas in the course of time were driven south across the Missouri by the Yanktons, and the Iowas were crowded out of their territory, but it took the Tetons upwards of forty years to subjugate the Arickaras, literally cutting them off from their buffalo hunting grounds and starving them into submission, so that by the time of the Lewis and Clark exploring expedition it was, in fact, a Dakota land. In 1822 the Sioux country comprised the southern half of what is now Minnesota, a little strip along the north of Iowa, all of South Dakota, most of North Dakota, southeast Montana, northeast Wyoming and a small portion of Nebraska. Near the centre of this area, on a space a few townships in extent, resided remnants of the once powerful Arickara and Mandan tribes.

4. In all this part of the northwest there was not a town, and few settlements that could be called villages even. Three or four fur trading posts along the Missouri, already mentioned, another at Bigstone and one at or near Smithville on the Cheyenne, government posts at Ft. Snelling, Ft. Atkinson and Ft. Union were all the evidences of a white population of anything like a permanent nature. Previous to this the wandering fur traders, coueurs des

bois, had traversed the lakes and water courses in the interest of trade and from the information derived from these path-finders, geographers had been enabled to map the country with reasonable accuracy.

5. Certain it is that Le Seuer was at the mouth of the Fox river, Wisconsin, in 1684, and if he did not visit the Sioux falls in person, some of his men did, for the very earliest French mapstrace a commercial route from Prairie du Chien to the Sioux river. It is also likely that cargoes of valuable furs were floated down the Big Sioux, in 1700, transferred to larger boats on the Missouri, thence to the mouth of the Mississippi and carried by sailing vessels to France in order to escape the traffic tax through Canada. These were not entrusted to savage voyageurs far upon their journey. Lewis and Clark issued a fairly accurate map of the whole Missouri valley and, as they did not leave the banks of the river very far, they must have gained their information from intelligent traders who were familiar with the country. While little history was made in those days the foundations of empire were being laid.

6. The War of 1812 paralyzed the fur trade west of the Mississippi for several years. The British tried to induce the Sioux nation to enlist in their cause and help control the upper lakes. A few of the Sissetons were enrolled as soldiers, taken by the way of Mackinac to the Ohio country, and one Waneta attained the grade of captain in recognition of his bravery at the battle of Ft. Stephenson. But the French traders and especially Manuel Lisa, a Spaniard, now loyal Americans and foes of England, prevented the majority of the Dakota tribes from engaging in the war by playing one against the other. This is one of the most interesting episodes in the early history of this portion of the northwest. In 1815 a grand council of all the tribes was held at Portage des Sioux and a peace treaty was ratified.

7. The exploring expedition of Lewis and Clark, 1804-5-6; the disastrous attempt of Lieut. Pryor, in 1807, to effect the return of Big White, the Mandan chief, to his home, he having been taken down the river on a visit by Capt. Clark on his return from the west; the Astor expedition of 1811 up the Grand river and across to the coast; the disastrous termination of the Ashley expedition in 1823 and the Col. Leavenworth punitive expedition against the Rees in the same year have a place in our annals and rounds out the first twenty-five years of our history that is of state interest.

SOURCES:—

Drake's Making of the West.

Robinson's Brief History of South Dakota.

Parkman's Astoria.

CHAPTER X.

1830—1840.

1. During this period very little progress was made in settling the newly acquired territory in this direction. It was too far from the frontier outposts and out of the line of all except river travel. There were no gold discoveries to tempt the cupidity of the daring. Railroads were not then known in the west and, except the few fur traders doing business with the Indians, the only visitors were titled travellers and representatives of scientific societies. They did good service, however, in mapping the country.

2. The year 1831 is noted for two important events in the history of South Dakota. On June 18th of that year, the Yellowstone, a steamboat built by the American Fur Company, was steamed by Pierre Choteau, Jr., to Fort Pierre. This was the first steamboat to navigate the upper Missouri river, and it very much accelerated the fur trading industry and commerce with the Indians.

3. The second important event referred to was the first great crime recorded to have been committed by a white man within South Dakota. LeBeau, a trader whose name is perpetuated in the town of LeBeau, Walworth County, and whose post was near that point, in a quarrel killed an employee named Querrel. As at that period very little governmental authority was exercised in the Dakota country, no judicial inquiry ever was made in the matter, and the offense went unpunished.

4. In 1832, Captain Choteau again brought the Yellowstone up the river, and this year succeeded in steaming her through to Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone. Among his passengers on this trip were George Catlin, the famous painter and ethnologist, and Prince Maximillian of Neuwied, each of whom afterwards published extensive and valuable reports of their trips, that of the prince being a very elaborate work, magnificently illustrated. The prince was an enthusiastic geologist, but his report produced little of scientific value except to determine that the region was covered with cretaceous rocks, and he carried away many fragments of fine fossils, which aroused great interest among professional geologists, and lead to other and more valuable explorations.

4. Catlin spent several days at Fort Pierre, and during the summer of 1832, did very much to perpetuate a knowledge of the habits, costumes and history of the Indian tribes, while the Indian was still living the primitive aboriginal life, little corrupted by contact with white men. He was a skillful artist and made more than two hundred splendid oil paintings of the Indian and wild life in Dakota, which are now in the famous Catlin Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution. He exhibited his pictures in Europe and it did much to advertise Missouri valley to the world.

In 1836, while on a visit to the Pipestone quarry in western Minnesota, Catlin again visited the eastern edge of the state, but made no record of value.

5. In 1838, General John C. Fremont, the noted pathfinder, visited the eastern portion of the state, and made the first scientific examination of it, taking the levels of prominent points and discovering and naming many of the lakes, among them, Lake Benton, Minnesota, near the state line; Lake Preston in Kingsbury County, and Lake Poinsett in Hamlin County. Lake Benton was named after Senator Thos. H. Benton of Missouri, Fremont's father-in-law. Lake Preston, for Senator Preston of North Carolina, and Lake Poinsett for Hon. J. R. Polnsett, Secretary of War at the time of Fremont's visit.

6. In 1839, General Fremont again visited South Dakota accompanied by the distinguished geographer and astronomer, Joseph N. Nicolet. They ascended the Missouri river by steamboat to Ft. Pierre, and thence passed northeastwardly, scientifically examining and mapping the country as far as Devils Lake in North Dakota. Thence they returned through the northeastern corner of South Dakota, by way of Traverse and Bigstone Lakes, and passed east through Minnesota.

SOURCES:—

Dakota Winter Counts.

Donaldson's Catlin.

Dr. Todd's Preliminary Report.

Memoirs of Fremont.

CHAPTER XI.

1840—1856.

1. By 1840 the activity of the fur companies had already perceptibly decreased the buffalo herds and fur bearing animals of the Dakota country, and yearly the fur industry was becoming of less and less importance.

2. September 2, 1840, Rev. Stephen R. Riggs, a missionary to the Dakota Indians, accompanied by Mr. Eli Huggins, started from Lac qui Parle, Minnesota, with a party of Dakota buffalo hunters, and made the trip across eastern South Dakota to Fort Pierre and return. He wrote and published an account of his adventures on this trip. While at Pierre Mr. Riggs held the first Protestant religious services in South Dakota.

3. About 1842, the American Fur Company, established a trading post on the bank of the Missouri river at a point directly south of the present village of Burbank, which was known as "Post Vermilion." This post was maintained until 1854, when it was abandoned. At about the same time, 1842, Post Bonis was established at the mouth of Medicine Creek, and maintained until 1855.

4. In 1843, Audubon, the celebrated ornithologist, accompanied by Mr. Edward Harris, a geologist of note, was sent out by the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences to make an examination of the Dakota region. They secured much valuable information. Their reports are published in the annals of the Academy. By 1847, general interest in the fossil deposits of the Bad Lands had been excited among scientific men, and that year Dr. H. A. Pont published, in the American Journal of Science, an interesting paper upon the fossils collected by hunters and fur traders on the White river.

5. The first Catholic service held in South Dakota occurred at Fort Pierre in 1847, and was conducted by Fathers F. Hoecken and M. Ravoux, of the Roman Catholic church. In 1848, Father Peter J. DeSmet visited the Dakota country, making extensive trips through the valleys of the White river, Missouri, James and Vermilion. Father DeSmet was a learned and devoted priest who did much to alleviate the sufferings of the Indians. He wrote a full account of his experiences in the Dakota country, which was published in a volume entitled "History of the Desert Missions, and Missionaries in the United States."

6. In July 1848, Mr. J. B. LaPlant located with his family at Sioux Point, the extreme southeastern corner of the present state, and established there a settlement, which has been permanent. This was the first settlement, made within the state for the purpose of engaging in agriculture.

7. In 1849, Dr. John Evans was sent out by the United States as geologist. His report was published by the government in 1850.

8. In 1850, Drs. F. V. Hayden and F. B. Meek, visited the Dakota region for Professor James Hall of Albany, N. Y., and made the most important collection of geological and fossil specimens which up to that time had been secured.

9. In 1851, the steamboat *St. Ange*, of the American Fur Company, arrived at Fort Pierre with cholera on board. An epidemic of that dread disease followed, and scores of traders and trappers, and several hundred Indians died. The disease spread to neighboring tribes, particularly to the Rees, at the mouth of Grand river, and the death loss there was very great.

10. In 1851, a treaty was entered into by the government with the Dakota Indians, known as the treaty of "Traverse de Sioux," which extinguished the Indian title to that portion of South Dakota lying east of the Sioux river.

11. By 1855, the fur trading days in the Dakota country were about over. The buffalo in large part had disappeared. In that year, Fort Pierre was sold by the American Fur Company to the United States government and was occupied by General Harney and a force of twelve hundred soldiers who had been sent into the region for the purpose of laying out and constructing military roads and posts.

12. In 1856-57, a detachment of General Harney's forces, under command of Lieut. G. K. Warren, visited the Black Hills and discovered the highest altitude in the state, which was named "Harney's Peak." In this expedition, Lieutenant Warren was accompanied by Dr. Hayden, as geologist and naturalist. Their course was past Raw Hide Butte and down Old Woman's Creek to the South Cheyenne; thence to Beaver Creek to the east branch, by which they entered the Hills. From here, Lieutenant Warren proceeded northwardly to Inyan Kara; thence back past Bear Butte; thence up the Cheyenne and over to White river. A preliminary report of this expedition was published by the War Department in 1858.

13. The wave of immigration that had for the last fifteen years been pouring into the territories, following the search for gold in California, to fight the battle of free, against slave territory, passed to the south of us. But the reports of the various exploring and surveying expeditions were so favorable that the attention of settlers was attracted in this direction and the territory entered upon a new era.

SOURCES:—

Catlin's North American Indians.

Missionary Herald.

Western Missions and Missionaries.

CHAPTER XII.

SETTLEMENT OF SIOUX FALLS.

1. We have now arrived at the beginning of that epoch of settlement which soon was to inhabit the state with a busy and sturdy population, the first requisite to this being the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land, and the presence of a sufficient military force to protect the settlers from Indian aggression. For the former, the Treaty of Traverse de Sioux had in 1851 opened a narrow strip east of the Sioux river. For the latter, General Harney with a force of twelve hundred men, were stationed on the Missouri river, and his force was in 1857 augmented by two companies from Fort Abercrombie, under command of General Sully, who marched his force across the country to Ft. Pierre.

2. The government in 1856, secured from the American Fur Company old Fort Lookout just north of the present site of Chamberlain, and General Harney stationed a portion of his men there. In the spring of 1857, he located Fort Randall and occupied it with his main force in July of that year.

3. In 1856, a company was incorporated at Dubuque, Iowa, under the name of the Western Land Company, for the purpose of locating a townsite at the falls on the Sioux river. The members of this Company had not visited the place, but had derived their knowledge of it from a report by Joseph N. Nicolet. In November 1856, the Western Land Company employed Ezra Millard and D. M. Mills of Sioux City to visit the falls of the Sioux and locate a townsite of three hundred-twenty acres there under the government's land laws. Millard and Mills arrived at the falls of the Sioux on the evening of November 10th. They were met there by a party of Dakota Indians who took their horses by the bridles, turned them about and pointed south. The prospectors took the hint and returned with allspeed to Sioux City.

4. About Christmas of that year, D. M. Mills returned to the Sioux falls and selected three hundred-twenty acres of land for the Western Town Company and one hundred-sixty acres on his own account. On the latter he built a log cabin 10x12 feet. He then returned to Sioux City.

5. In May 1857, Jesse N. Jarret, John McClellan and two men named Fairwell and Olson, representing the Western Town Company, arrived at the falls of the Sioux river for the purpose of holding and improving the townsite, and commenced the construction of a small stone house near the river, immediately above the falls.

6. In January 1857, the Dakota Land Company was chartered by the legislature of Minnesota Territory; its object being to push into Dakota and and secure some of the best locations for future

towns. One week after the arrival of the representatives of the Western Town Company at Sioux Falls, Alfred G. Fuller, and a number of other men representing the Dakota Land Company, arrived at the falls, and located a half section of land adjoining the townsite of the Western Town Company. A few days previous to this Major Dewitt and a portion of the Dakota Land Company party separated from the expedition at the Pipestone quarry and went to Medary in Brookings County and selected a townsite there, making some slight improvement and leaving a few men to take care of it. He then proceeded to Flandreau where he selected another townsite and erected a cabin upon it, thence joining his party at Sioux Falls.

A townsite was also selected at the mouth of the Split Rock river, which was called Eminija. Most of these townsites were occupied until the latter part of July, when the Yankton Indians appeared in the locality and became very troublesome, making such threats of violence that it was deemed not wise for so small a party of men to remain in the country. The Dakota Land Company immediately withdrew all their employes, leaving only John McClellan, Farwell and Olson as sole white occupants in the lower Sioux valley. They remained one day longer, and placing their effects in a canoe, floated down the Sioux river to Sioux City, leaving the Sioux valley below Medary to the undisputed possession of the Indians for a short time.

7. These first settlers in the Sioux valley had good reason to be afraid of Indian depredations. Early in the spring of 1857, Inkpaduta, with a band of renegade Santee Sioux, attacked a white settlement around Spirit Lake, Iowa, killed forty-two people, destroyed most of their property, and carried four women—Mrs. Noble, Mrs. Thatcher, Mrs. Marble, and a young girl, Abbie Gardner—into captivity. The marauding party fled to Dakota and went into camp at Lake Herman (Lake County.) Mrs. Thatcher was brutally murdered while crossing the Sioux river near Flandreau. Through the kindness of some Christian Indians the release of Mrs. Marble was secured by purchase and later that of Abbie Gardner. Mrs. Noble was killed by one of Inkpaduta's sons while the party was in camp on the James river (Spink County.) Such incidents as these were not reassuring.

8. On the 17th day of August 1857, Jesse T. Jarret, Dr. J. L. Phillips, Wilnot W. Brookings, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, John McClellan, D. M. Mills and two other men named Callahan and Godfrey, in the employment of the Western Town Company, returned to Sioux Falls, bringing with them one horse team and two six ox-teams, a saw mill, a quantity of implements and provisions for starting a town. Jesse T. Jarret was the local manager. Each of these parties took claims for themselves. They immediately built a house and store, erected the saw-mill, cut hay and otherwise prepared for winter.

9. At the middle of October, a party of seven members of the

Dakota Land Company also arrived and made preparations for spending the winter at the falls. That year, three dwelling houses were erected, one of stone, a store and the saw-mill.

10. The winter of 1857-8 the following persons composed the white population of Sioux Falls: W. W. Brooking, J. L. Phillips, John McClellan, S. B. Atwood, A. L. Kilgore, Smith Kinsey, Charles McConnell, R. B. McKinley, S. B. Brookings, E. M. Brookings, James L. Fiske, James McBride, James M. Evans, James M. Allen, William Little, C. Merrill, sixteen in all. They passed the early part of the winter with reasonable comfort. In January, Messrs. Brookings and Fiske visited Sioux City and brought back a mail; their only communication with the outside world during the winter.

11. On the first of February 1858, Messrs. W. W. Brookings and Smith Kinsey started to secure for the Western Town Company the site of the city of Yankton. On reaching Split Rock river, twelve miles below the Falls, they found the water very high. They were on horseback and succeeded in crossing the stream, getting somewhat wet in the operation. That night when fifty miles from the falls, a severe storm set in, so that it became necessary to retrace their steps. In crossing the Split Rock, that evening, Mr. Brookings fell through the ice and was thoroughly drenched. It was intensely cold and when he arrived at Sioux Falls the next morning, he was terribly frozen, necessitating the amputation of both of his feet.

12. All of these events transpired before the admission of Minnesota as a state, and the region was therefore a part of Minnesota Territory. What now is Minnehaha County was then known as Big Sioux County, Minnesota, and the Governor of Minnesota Territory appointed James Allen, register of deeds, James Evans, sheriff, James L. Fiske, judge of probate, W. W. Brookings, district attorney, J. L. Phillips, justice of the peace, and William Little, James McBride and A. L. Kilgore, county commissioners. They organized the county with these officers in December 1857. Minnesota was admitted on the 11th day of May, 1858.

13. In the spring of 1858, new immigrants arrived. A Mr. Goodwin and wife arrived early in May, Mrs. Goodwin being the first white woman to settle in the state. Charles White, wife and daughter came a few days later. At the end of June 1858, the Indians again became troublesome, driving the white settlers away from Medary, burning the house which had been erected there, and destroying other personal property. They sent word to Sioux Falls, ordering the settlers to leave there, but the pioneers decided to remain and to fortify for defence. At that time there were sixty able-bodied men in the settlement. A sod fort enclosing a stone house was at once erected in which the people gathered at night. While they were busy with these preparations a delegation of warriors arrived at the Falls and advised the people to leave, but did

not attempt forcible ejection. A portion of the settlers took this advice, but thirty-five remained at the settlement.

14. The fortification erected at Sioux Falls was called "Fort Sod." In a letter to his father, Secretary James M. Allen thus describes it:—"We have erected of sods and logs, a perpendicular wall eighty feet square, ten feet high and four feet thick, with a ditch surrounding the exterior base. Port holes are arranged every few feet in the wall and an inner platform to stand upon. We also have an enclosure of three acres securely fenced for the cattle. We now feel safe and are determined to resist the Indians, and if necessary to fight them. We want to teach them that they cannot every season drive off the settlers on this disputed land. The new settler, Mr. Goodwin and his wife, have moved into our old cabin, which is now a wing of the store house, and Mrs. Goodwin has made a large flag out of all the old flannel shirts we could find, and we now have the Stars and the Stripes proudly waving over Fort Sod. All the property of the place is now deposited with us, including the movable portion of the saw-mill machinery. We are on a military footing; have organized into a company. Sentries and scouting parties on duty day and night. All told, we number thirty-five men for defense, not including the woman, and she can shoot a gun as well as anyone. We feel secure now and could fight six hundred Indians, and even if the walls could be scaled, which is almost impossible, we could retire into our stone house, which is impregnable." June 17, 1858.

CHAPTER XIII.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MISSOURI VALLEY.

1. The French settlement made at Sioux Point in 1848, was by persons who had previously lived with the Indians, and many of them were married to Indian wives, so that their settlement upon the Indian lands was not considered an intrusion by the red men.

2. No further actual settlement, however, was possible along the Missouri river, until the Indian title had been extinguished. Frost, Todd & Co., Indian traders under a government license, built trading post at Vermilion in 1857, and in May of that year, Major W. P. Lyman made a settlement in Yankton County, at or near the point where the three railroads cross the James river.

3. In the spring of 1858, a settlement was undertaken at the present site of the city of Yankton by W. H. Holman and several others from Sioux City. They erected a cabin and opened a land office, and many claims were staked out. The Indian title had not yet been extinguished, and the Indians would not tolerate the intrusion. The party was dislodged by a company of government troops from Fort Randall.

4. In the spring of 1858, Major Joseph R. Hanson also arrived at Yankton. The Indians, however, being opposed to the settlement, he with his companions erected a hut on the Nebraska shore and patiently waited the ratification of the treaty.

5. During the winter of 1857-8, Captain J. B. S. Todd and Charles Picotte, the latter a half-breed Sioux, induced about fifteen of the head-men of the Yankton tribe to accompany them to Washington, where on the 19th day of April 1858, was negotiated the treaty which relinquished to the United States all that portion of the State of South Dakota which lies between the Sioux and the Missouri rivers, and south of a point beginning at the mouth of Medicine Creek just south of Pierre, thence up Medicine Creek to its source, thence to the source of Snake river, down Snake river to the James, thence to Lake Kampeska and the Sioux river. The northern line was approximately from Pierre to Faulkton, thence to Lake Kampeska or Watertown. This excepted, of course, the Yankton Reservation of 430,000 acres in Charles Mix County, to which the tribe removed in the summer of 1859, after the treaty had received the consent of the Yanktons or at least of a large majority of them.

6. Frost, Todd & Co. erected a trading house on the site of Yankton about May, 1858, and this building and business was in charge of Frank Chapel, George Presheo and George D. Fisk.

7. The entire Yankton tribe gathered on the site of the city of Yankton in July, 1859, awaiting the arrival of the government steamer "Carrier," laden with goods and supplies for the Indians

which had been promised in the treaty. These goods arrived at Yankton on July 10th and, after issuing a few rations to the Indians, proceeded up the river to the present site of Yankton Agency, and was followed by all the Indians, who settled about the Agency, and ever since have remained peaceably there.

8. With the removal of the Indians, settlers in considerable numbers, many of whom had been waiting on the Nebraska shore, crossed over and settled upon the fertile lands of Bon Homme, Yankton, Clay and Union Counties, with centers of population at Yankton, Meckling, Vermilion and Elkpoint. The first Scandinavian settlers came that year and located in the vicinity of Meckling. In January 1860 the first Protestant religious service was held, being a sermon by Rev. C. D. Martin, * a missionary of the Presbyterian church at Yankton. The Scandinavian Lutherans also began to hold religious services in their homes, in the vicinity of Meckling. The fur trade had practically disappeared from the river, and steamboats came up only at rare intervals, with supplies for the Indian agencies.

9. By 1861, the population had grown until the census revealed six hundred sixty-nine white persons in Clay and Union Counties, two hundred eighty-seven in Yankton, and one hundred sixty-three in Bon Homme. From settlement until 1861, no form of government was provided by the general government.

Note:—*Mr. Martin erected a church at Vermilion in August 1860, and services were held there continuously thereafter. The Methodists organized a class at Richland, Union County in the summer of 1861, with twenty-five members.

CHAPTER XIV.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The admission of Minnesota as a state in May 1858, and the failure of the general government to provide for any jurisdiction over the Dakota region, left the settlers in the Sioux and Missouri valleys in an anomalous position, having legal means neither for preserving the peace nor for collecting debts.

2. Immediately upon the admission of Minnesota, the settlers at Sioux Falls elected Hon. Alpheus G. Fuller as their representative to urge upon Congress the erection of a territorial government for Dakota. Mr. Fuller visited Washington, but his right to represent the Dakotans was contested by Delegate Kingsbury of Minnesota, who claimed that that portion of the former Territory of Minnesota without the state boundary, still existed as the Territory of Minnesota, and that he was the duly elected representative in Congress from that Territory. This point was in controversy during the entire session, and nothing was accomplished toward securing the erection of the territory.

3. A movement was therefore started at Sioux Falls to provide a provisional government for the interim. On September 18, 1858, a mass meeting of the citizens of the territory was held at Sioux Falls which provided for the election of a legislature. This legislature met at Sioux Falls and by it Henry Masters was chosen governor, and J. M. Allen, secretary. These gentlemen appear to have at once entered upon the discharge of the duties of the positions to which they were elected. The legislature adopted the laws of Minnesota for preserving peace and collecting debts.

4. On the 5th of September 1859, Henry Masters, the provisional governor, died.* He had but recently been re-nominated as a candidate for re-election to the position. After his death, the name of Samuel J. Albright was substituted, and at the election in November, was elected governor of the provisional government. At the same election, Jefferson P. Kidder was elected delegate to Congress and J. M. Allen was again elected secretary, and the legislature consisting of the following gentlemen, was chosen:

From the counties of Midway and Rock—J. R. Amidon, W. W. Brookings.

Big Sioux and Pipestone—L. B. Atwood, James McCall.

Vermilion and Yankton—Joseph Scales and J. B. Greenway, councilmen. Members of the House of Representatives were:—

Note:—*Henry Masters was born in Bath, Maine, in 1806. He was a lawyer by profession and a gentleman of culture. On one occasion at Sioux Falls, he preached a Swedenborgian sermon.

Big Sioux County—John Rouse, George Freudenreich, R. M. Johnson, S. J. Albright.

Midway and Pipestone—J. W. Evans, C. Cooper, J. E. Peters, Wm. Stevens.

Vermilion and Rock—William Little, Albert Kilgore, Amos Shaw.

5. The legislature convened early in November and organized by electing Wilmot W. Brookings, president, C. S. White, secretary, B. Jarret, messenger, and M. V. B. Fish, sergeant at arms. The House officers were, speaker, S. J. Albright, clerk, J. W. Stewart.

6. The legislature remained in session one week, and its action was characterized by conservative deliberation. Very many bills were introduced, but the body contented itself with adopting several memorials to Congress: One for the creation of the Territory of Dakota: one asking for \$6,000 to defray expenses of the provisional government, and still another petitioning Congress to legalize the action of the provisional government.

7. Mr. Albright declined to qualify as governor, and Judge W. W. Brookings, who had been elected president of the council, assumed the position by common consent, and continued in it until the erection of the territory in 1861.

8. On July 2d. 1859, the Dakota Democrat,* a newspaper, was established at Sioux Falls by Samuel J. Albright.

This was a four page, six column paper and was filled with interesting and valuable matter. It was continued as The Democrat until 1860, when Mr. Albright left the Territory, and it was thereafter published by a Mr. Stewart, under the name of The Independent, and its publication was continued until the summer of 1861.

Note:—* The press upon which "The Democrat" was printed, was purchased in Cincinnati in the spring of 1836, and used in printing "The Dubuque Visitor," the first newspaper published in the state of Iowa. Thence it was taken to Lancaster, Wisconsin, in March 1843, and "The Grant County Herald" printed upon it. This was the first newspaper in Western Wisconsin. In 1849, James M. Goodehue, editor of the Herald, removed the press and outfit to St. Paul, Minnesota, and printed upon it the "St. Paul Pioneer," the first newspaper in the state of Minnesota. Thence in 1858, it was brought to Sioux Falls, and the first newspaper in Dakota was established and printed upon it. When the settlers abandoned Sioux Falls in 1862, the press was left there and was thrown upon the rocks and destroyed by the Indians. The platen of it is now in the possession of Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, and Mr. Fred Pettigrew owns the spindle. The type and material used in the publication of the "Democrat" was in 1861, taken to Vermilion and used in the first publication of the "Vermilion Republican."

CHAPTER XV.

THE TERRITORY ERECTED.

1. On March 2, 1861, James Buchanan, President of the United States, approved the bill creating the Territory of Dakota. It was left to President Lincoln to carry out the provisions of the bill, which he did in May following, by appointing William Jayne of Illinois, governor; John Hutchinson of Minnesota, secretary; Philemon Bliss of Ohio, chief justice, and Lorenzo P. Williston of Pennsylvania, and Jos. L. Williams of Tennessee, associate justices; William E. Gleason of Maryland, attorney general; Wm. F. Shaffer of Illinois, marshal; and George D. Hill of Michigan, surveyor general.

2. Governor Jayne and Secretary Hutchinson arrived at Yankton on the 27th of May, 1861. Governor Jayne at once set about organizing the Territory, provided for a census, and for the apportionment of the Territory into legislative districts, and called an election to take place on Monday, the 16th day of September, 1861. The census showed a population of 1775 whites in the Territory.

3. This call for an election precipitated the first political campaign in Dakota, and a spirited contest for the election of a delegate to Congress. There were three candidates: Capt. J. B. S. Todd, people's candidate; A. J. Bell, known as the Vermilion candidate; and Charles P. Booge, of Sioux City, as the independent candidate. At the succeeding election there were 495 votes cast, of which Todd received 397, Bell, 78 and Booge, 110.

4. After providing for the census and the election, Governor Jayne returned to his home at Springfield, Illinois, and did not return until the following spring.

5. The legislature convened upon his call at Yankton on the 17th day of March, 1862. At the first session a code of laws was enacted, and Yankton was made the capital, after a contest in which Sioux Falls and Vermilion were defeated for the honor.

6. The organization of the Territory and the political campaign of 1861 resulted in the establishment of two newspapers in the Missouri valley: The "The Dakotain" at Yankton, which still survives in the Press and Dakotan, was established June 6, 1861; and in August of that year, "The Republican" at Vermilion was established, and still survives.

7. In that year, L. P. Hyde made the first settlement in Lincoln County, at Canton.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE INDIAN WAR.

1. On the 18th of August, 1862, the Santee band of Dakota Indians, residing along the upper Minnesota river, became hostile and attacking the settlers, massacred many of them and took several hundred women and children prisoners. The news of this outbreak rapidly spread among the feeble settlements in Dakota, and produced the utmost consternation. On August 25th, Judge A. B. Amidon and his young son, residents of Sioux Falls, were murdered by Indians while haying about one mile north of the village. The same month a trapper named Wessington and three companions were massacred at Wessington Springs, Jerauld County.

2. In early spring, Company A, of the First Dakota Cavalry had been recruited at Vermilion, Yankton and Bon Homme, under command of Captain Nelson Miner, and later Company B at Elkpoint, commanded by Captain William Tripp. Originally intended for service in the South it was deemed wise by the War Department to hold these companies in reserve for just such an emergency. These volunteers were divided into squads and stationed about the several settlements, a small detail—twenty-five men—being at Sioux Falls. When the news of the outbreak reached Yankton, Governor Jayne dispatched a messenger to Sioux Falls and ordered the volunteers to bring the settlers to Yankton, which they immediately did and the Sioux valley was again utterly abandoned by white men. At Yankton, the settlers promptly organized for defense. All able-bodied men were mustered in as home guards under command of Captain F. M. Ziebach, and a strong stockade was erected sufficiently large to accommodate several hundred people. *

* Note:—Sergeant A. M. English of the First Dakota Cavalry, thus describes the Yankton stockade:—"The stockade commenced on Fourth Street on the alley west of Broadway and ran east to Cedar Street; thence south to about midway of the block south of Third Street; thence west to place of beginning, and was built of parts lumber, dirt and such other material as could be obtained. A large blockhouse was built inside, and altogether the fortification was quite formidable. Nearly all the people around Yankton were concentrated within the stockade, also many from Bon Homme, where they remained for several weeks and until winter was approaching and the great danger from Indian raids was over for the season. This stockade on the north side was built by digging a trench and throwing up the dirt and sod on the outside, in the ordinary way of throwing up entrenchments, and was about four feet thick and about eight feet high. The east side was built by setting

3. Some hostile Indians from the Minnesota valley appeared in the locality, and at the ferry crossing on the James river, three miles east of Yankton, opened fire upon Mr. Greenway, the ferryman, but were promptly repulsed by a detachment of militia under Sergeant A. M. English, who fortunately was near by.

4. Struck by the Ree, the old Yankton chief, who had always been friendly to the whites, remained steadfast in his friendship during this period, and by throwing out a cordon of warriors from the Missouri to the Big Sioux river, protected the settlers from the Santee hostiles from Minnesota.

5. After the first month, the excitement died away and the settlers left the stockade and returned to their farms, feeling secure in the protection afforded by the First Dakota Cavalry and Struck by the Ree's friendly braves.

6. The Minnesota volunteer forces under command of General Sibley, succeeded in effecting the release of the white prisoners held by the Indians at Camp Release, Lac qui Parle County, Minnesota, in October, and took 1500 prisoners, thirty-eight of whom were executed at Mankato, in December. After the capture at Camp Release, Colonel Marshall pursued a hostile band into South Dakota, capturing several on the banks of Lake Nicholson not far from Lake Kampeska in Codington County.

7. Nothing further transpired until the spring of 1863. General Pope, in command of the Department of the Northwest had located the hostile Indians about the head-waters of the James river and made arrangements for a vigorous campaign against them. He sent a detachment of Minnesota troops, under General Sibley, from Fort Ridgely, northeast across the northeast corner of South Dakota, into the vicinity of Devil's Lake, North Dakota. At the same time, he dispatched the Sixth and Seventh Iowa Infantry, and the Second Nebraska, under General Alfred Sully up the Missouri river with the intention that they should prevent the savages from crossing the Missouri and to co-operate with General Sibley in crushing them. Before Sully arrived, Sibley came upon the Indians in the vicinity of Bismarck, North Dakota, and in the battle of Big Mound, fought on the 29th of July, 1863, killed many of them. The

posts about eight feet apart. Boards were then nailed on each side. The space between the boards, which was about ten inches, was filled with dirt and solidly tamped down. The east and west sides were built by setting oak posts close together in the ground. The east, south and west sides were seven feet high. Port holes were made a few feet apart on the sides except the north side, where men could lie, or crouch in the trench, and fire from the embankment. The main gate was on the south side, where it crossed Broadway. In front of this gate was an old smooth-bore four-pound cannon, mounted on wagon wheels, manned and loaded ready for action. There were bastions on the northeast and southwest corners of the stockade.

main force of Indians, however, escaped across the Missouri. Sibley returned to Minnesota, without communicating with Sully, who a few weeks later, struck the same band of Indians at White Stone Hill, North Dakota, and with a loss of twenty-two men killed, and fifty wounded, left five hundred Indians dead upon the battle field, and captured two hundred fifty. With his prisoners, he then marched to Fort Thompson, at what is now known as Crow Creek Agency, in Buffalo County, South Dakota, where he placed them in charge of an agent, who had been appointed and sent there to take charge of the Indian prisoners captured at Camp Release, Minnesota, after the massacre in the fall of 1862.

8. The first battalion of the Sixth Iowa went into camp for the winter of 1863-4 on the Missouri river, about six miles below the present city of Pierre, where they built temporary quarters, and in honor of their commander, named the post Fort Sully. The remainder of Sully's troops returned by way of Fort Randall to Sioux City.

9. In the exigencies of war, no provision had been made for the maintenance of the prisoners at Fort Thompson until it was too late to send provisions up the Missouri river by steamboat, and the department found it necessary to dispatch an expedition from Mankato, Minnesota, in November, 1863. This expedition is known as "The Expedition to Moscow." It consisted of sixty-six wagons, drawn by six-ox teams, under the protection of the Seventh Minnesota Cavalry. At that time it was considered most hazardous to start off at that season of the year across the plains, and the soldiers were very reluctant to do so, and threw every possible obstacle in the way of the expedition. The course was directly west from Mankato, passing through what are now Moody, Lake, Miner, Sanborn, Jerauld and Buffalo Counties, South Dakota, and reached the Indian camp without any special incident on December 20th. The troops then proceeded down the Missouri to Sioux City and thence across to Mankato, where they arrived early in January.

10. In the spring of 1864, active operations were again undertaken against the hostiles. General Sully was again sent up the river with the Iowa and Nebraska troops, to which Companies A and B of the First Dakota Cavalry, under command of Captain Miner, were attached. At the same time, General Sibley proceeded west from Fort Ridgely across the state, and formed a junction with Sully near Fort Rice, North Dakota. The hostiles had been located in the Bad Lands west of the river, and they were attacked there and utterly routed. Sully's command returned to Fort Sully, and the other posts along the Missouri river. The first Dakota Cavalry remained in service within the state until the close of the War of the Rebellion, in 1865, when they were mustered out. These campaigns practically ended all Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river, although in August 1865, Edward LaMoure was killed by a party of hostile Santees at the mouth of Brule Creek, in Union County.

CHAPTER XVII.

AFTER THE INDIAN WAR.

1. Just as the Indian outbreak of 1862 occurred, Dakota was in the throes of her second political campaign, Governor Jayne and Gen. J. B. S. Todd being opposing candidates for Congress. The total number of votes polled at that election was 867, and the returns showed that Jayne had received 408 and Todd 375 votes. Mr. Jayne thereupon resigned his office as Governor and Newton Edmunds was appointed by President Lincoln the second Governor of Dakota. General Todd, however, contested the election of Governor Jayne to Congress and secured the seat.

2. In the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, there was a great revival of steamboat traffic on the Missouri river, owing to military activity and the discovery of gold in the western portion of the Territory, in what are now Montana and Idaho. In 1863 eighteen steamers were navigating the upper Missouri.

3. In the summer of 1863, an organization known as the New York Colony was effected at Syracuse, New York, with Hon. James S. Foster as the secretary and most influential promoter. Mr. Foster came west, and returning to his home, reported favorably upon a location in southern Dakota, and in accordance with his recommendation, one hundred families left New York in the spring of 1864 and made permanent settlements at various points, in the Missouri valley, between the Big Sioux river and Bon Homme County.

4. In the election of 1864, but six hundred and eight votes were polled in the Territory. Of these Walter A. Burleigh received three hundred eighty-six, and General Todd, two hundred twenty-two, the former being elected delegate to Congress.

5. In 1865, Congress made an appropriation of \$85,000 for the opening of wagon roads through Dakota, leading to the Rocky Mountain gold region, and the money expended here in the opening and construction of roads was of great benefit to the feeble settlements. A good road with substantial bridges was constructed from Sioux City to Yankton, and from Fort Pierre, a road was opened to the Black Hills by Judge Wilmot W. Brookings, and another by Col. Gideon C. Moody, northwest from Fort Pierre across the Big Cheyenne to Montana.

6. The legislature of 1865 petitioned the general government to establish two additional military posts for the protection of the settlers from hostile Indians, asking that one be located at Sioux Falls, the other at a point on the James river midway between Sioux Falls and Fort Randall. In compliance with this request Fort Dakota was established at Sioux Falls, and a small post at Rockport and garrisoned by government troops until 1870, when upon the

representation of the legislature that they were no longer necessary, they were abandoned.

7. The Supreme Court held its first session at Yankton, in July 1865.

8. In 1866, peace treaties were effected with all of the tribes of the Missouri river Indians, except the Oglalas on the west under Red Cloud, through the tact of Gov. Newton Edmunds. This chief disputed the construction of a government road from Ft. Laramie to the mining regions of Montana and Idaho. The enterprise had been intrusted to Col. Sawyer, who started out with his surveyors, having for escort twenty-five men from Company B, of the Dakota Cavalry. Red Cloud met the surveying party near the Black Hills, besieged the small force fifteen days and prevented their entrance into his buffalo country. During the next two years the right of opening the road was fiercely contested and the campaign was known as "The Red Cloud War." The famous chief finally accomplished his purpose and the road was never used. In that year Hon. Walter A. Burleigh was re-elected delegate to Congress, and the term of Newton Edmunds having expired, Andrew J. Faulk was appointed Governor, in which capacity he served until 1869.

9. During Governor Faulk's administration, there was a renewed influx of immigrants. At the beginning of his term, the white population was estimated at five thousand, and at the close of it, had grown to more than fourteen thousand. Many of the counties created at the first session of the legislature were organized and the government surveys had been extended through all the settled portions.

CHAPTER XVIII.

RAILROAD BUILDING.

1. By the close of Governor Faulk's administration, the Dakota settlement had passed beyond the experimental stage and a period of substantial development followed.

2. In 1869, President Grant appointed Hon. John A. Burbank of Indiana to succeed Andrew J. Faulk as governor, the term of the latter having expired. Governor Burbank held the office until 1874, and during his administration, the first telegraph and the first railroads were constructed in the territory. A telegraph line was built from Sioux City to Yankton in 1870, at which time there were seven newspapers within the territory.

3. 1872 witnessed the first railroad construction. The Dakota Southern Railway, organized in 1871 to build from Sioux City up the Missouri river, completed its line as far as Vermilion, and the next year continued to Yankton. The line has since then been constantly operated and is now known as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

4. The Winona and St. Peter Railroad, a division of the Northwestern line, also built into the territory that year, constructing a line from New Ulm, Minnesota, westward, entering the territory at Gary and ending at Lake Kampeska. This line, however, was built for the purpose of holding a land grant and was not operated to any extent until 1879, until the latter date there being few settlers in that section of the territory.

5. The discovery of gold in the Black Hills in 1874 gave a new impetus to Dakota development, which in the first instance brought a considerable tide of immigration into the eastern section. Based on the vote cast at the general election in that year, the population was approximated at fifty thousand. The soil had been proven to be richly adapted to agriculture and stock growing, and the rapidly increasing settlements were prosperous.

6. This period of prosperity, however, was followed by two disheartening seasons. A scourge of locusts came down upon the scattered fields of the settlers and ravenously devoured their crops. But while this evil retarded new immigration, the settlers held bravely to their lands.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

1. The existence of gold in the Black Hills was first made known to the civilized world by Father Peter J. DeSmet, the eminent missionary, who previous to 1848 had learned from the Indians that gold nuggets were occasionally found there, but nothing of importance grew out of his discovery.

2. In 1857, the government undertook an examination and exploration of the Black Hills, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel G. K. Warren, of the regular army, who led a scientific and military exploration into the Hills, accompanied by Dr. F. V. Hayden, the government geologist. They made a thorough examination of the Hills and discovered traces of gold, but the title to that section still being vested in the Indians, white men were not allowed to go upon the lands.

3. In 1874, Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Custer led another military expedition into the Hills, accompanied by Professor Nathaniel H. Winchell, as geologist and naturalist. In their company was one William T. McKay, an experienced placer miner, and to the latter belongs the honor of having made the first practical discovery of gold, in paying quantities in South Dakota. His discovery was made two and one-half miles below the present town of Custer, on French Creek, in August 1874.

4. The reports of General Custer and Professor Winchell upon this expedition are very conservative mentioning the gold but raising no great hopes for valuable finds. McKay, however, gave his story to the world, and going to Sioux City, Iowa, organized an expedition, in which he shared with Messrs. Gordon, Witcher and Tallent, and late in October of that year, proceeded with a company of miners to French Creek, where they erected a strong stockade in the vicinity of his first discovery, and despite very rigorous weather, prospecting was carried on with great success during the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1875, Gordon and Witcher visited Chicago, and the stories they related there, set the whole country on fire with the gold fever. The government, however, interposed every possible obstruction to mining in the Hills, until the Indians had relinquished their claim upon the soil, and General Crook was sent, with a detachment of soldiers, to evict the miners already in the Hills, but with little success, however, as the miners evaded him and hiding in the gulches of the mountains, continued to make rich prospects, the information of which leaked out and inflamed the minds of the people of the country.

5. On September 26, 1876, through the instrumentality of

Governor Newton Edmunds and Bishop Henry B. Whipple, a treaty with the Dakota Indians was signed at Red Cloud Agency, by which the Indian title to the Black Hills country was relinquished,* and the privilege of constructing three wagon roads from the Missouri river across the reservation was granted. One of these lines was built up the Niobrara river from Yankton; a second up the White river, and the third from Bismarck. Later a shorter line by way of the Bad river from Pierre, was constructed and a wonderful influx of miners and adventurers set in, and in an incredibly short space of time, strong mining camps were established throughout the Hills, and a vast amount of gold was mined. This immigration led to the early organization of the several counties of that section. Custer and Lawrence counties were organized in April, 1877, and Pennington on May 9th of that year.

This development occurred during the term of John L. Pennington as territorial governor. He was appointed by President Grant, to succeed John A. Burbank in 1874, taking possession of the office on the 26th day of January in that year, and continuing for four years.

Note—* The validity of the above named treaty has lately been questioned by the descendants of the contracting Indians, through their attorneys. They claim that the provisions of the treaty proposed the year before and not ratified, in which the mining rights, only, were to be transferred, and the lands revert to the former owners after the gold was all taken away, was not changed in the new treaty. The matter is still under discussion (1907) and has been presented to the authorities at Washington.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BOOM.

1. Close on the heels of the gold discovery in the Black Hills, came that period which has come to be known as "The Boom" in eastern Dakota. Beginning with 1878 and extending through to 1885 was a time of development, settlement, and railroad building, scarcely paralleled in history. The population of the Territory in 1875 was fifty thousand; five years later it had grown to one hundred thirty-five thousand, and in 1885, the Federal census showed a total of population of four hundred fifteen thousand people. *

2. In 1878, President Hayes appointed Hon. William A. Howard, a distinguished congressman from the state of Michigan governor of Dakota. His health was feeble and he died after a little more than one year of service. ** During an interval of several

Note:—* Col. McClure writing at that date said: "The growth of Dakota is marvelous. The oldest resident, one who has long been accustomed to the push and activity of western life, can scarcely keep pace with the changes at present occurring about him. New towns spring up in a night, railroads reach out their long arms into the erstwhile wilderness and the shriek of the locomotive blends with the wail of the affrighted and departing coyote, and the thrifty farm blossoms on the rich bottom where but yesterday pastured the buffalo in the succulent meadows. Electric lights, waterworks, street railways, artesian wells, graded streets and public improvements of every description, are being added to the list of advantages heralded forth by such of the older cities as had not already accomplished these feats of enterprise. As for railway extensions, those already completed and those projected and under contract puzzle the most careful map maker in his attempt to outline them all."

Note:—** Gov. Howard was born in Vermont in 1812. He graduated from Middlebury college and at once settled in Detroit. He was a member of congress from Michigan from 1856 to 1863 and held a high position among the nation's wisest counselors and he is esteemed as one of Dakota's best and most sagacious governors. He did much for the advancement of the territory. He found the finances of the territory in a sad shape with her warrants at a great discount and her credit abroad so low as not to be quoted. He loaned his own personal credit to the territory. He advanced his own funds to provide for the care of the insane, the blind and the convicts, and so wisely managed the affairs of the territory that her paper was brought to a par before his death.

months covering a period before and after Gov. Howard's death and terminating early in 1880, George H. Hand, territorial secretary, was acting governor. † During the administration of governor Howard, the Insane Asylum was located at Yankton and the Penitentiary at Sioux Falls.

3. In 1880, Nehemiah G. Ordway of New Hampshire, ‡ was appointed governor to fill the vacancy occasioned by Governor Howard's death. During his administration, many of the leading counties of the state were settled and towns established.

4. In 1877, population poured into the Sioux river counties. Flandreau, in Moody county and Medary in Brookings, became places of importance. The upper Sioux Valley was settled in 1878, and Watertown became an important center of immigration and population. Brookings was founded in the fall of 1879. By 1880, the flood of settlers poured over the middle coteau and the James river valley became the chief center of attraction to immigrants. Mitchell, Huron, Redfield, Aberdeen and Pierre date from that year.

5. Railroad building was rapidly extended throughout the territory. New lines reaching Aberdeen, Huron, Pierre, Mitchell and other important centers were built; schools and churches were everywhere established, and, in a single season, the wilderness became the home of a thriving and prosperous population.

6. The winter of 1880-81 will always be known as the winter of deep snows. A pleasant autumn terminated with a phenomenal

Note:—† George H. Hand was born at Akron, Ohio, in 1837, and in his youth removed to Wisconsin, where he studied law. He served in the Chicago Board of Trade battery during the Civil War, and settled at Yankton in 1865. He was appointed successively United States attorney, register of the Yankton land office and secretary of the territory, holding the latter position from 1874 to 1882. From Feb. 5 to June 24, 1880 he was acting governor. He died March 10, 1891, while attending the legislature at Pierre.

Note:—‡ Gov. Ordway was born at Warner, New Hampshire in 1828. He was successively superintendent of mail transportation in New England, sergeant at arms of the national house of representatives, and member of the New Hampshire legislature. As governor of Dakota he early incurred the hostility of almost the entire population of South Dakota. It was a period of wonderful development and in the organization of new counties and the location of county seats the law made the governor an active agent and the impression that the governor was making county seats a commodity of commerce, rapidly became a fixed conviction in the public mind and it was generally believed that Gov. Ordway used his official position for the promotion of the passage of the bill for the removal of the capital from Yankton for speculative purposes. This belief practically destroyed his usefulness as an executive.

snow storm beginning October 15 and continuing three days. Thousands of settlers on new homesteads were quite unprepared for so unusual a visitation and there was much suffering among both people and live stock. The weather continued inclement and with little interruption severe winter extended from the middle of October until late in April. By the New Year the railroads in the northern section were hopelessly blockaded and were not in operation again until early in May. The stocks of fuel and merchandise were quite exhausted and the settlers in the towns and on the farms alike were reduced to the necessity of resorting to most primitive means of living. The previous season had been fruitful, the fields yielding an abundance of grain and, after the troubles incident to the first storm in October, there was little actual suffering.

7. The unusual length and severity of this winter in southern Dakota, brought about another untoward complication. Early in March the warm chinook winds came across the Rockies and released the floods of the Yellowstone and the upper Missouri which, pouring down over the extraordinary ice fields of the middle Missouri, produced a general "break up," accompanied by exceptionally high water. An ice gorge ninety feet in height formed at the mouth of the James river, which in a few hours time resulted in flooding the valley for miles above to tremendous depth. The village of Green Island, opposite Yankton, was utterly destroyed and the "mother city" herself suffered serious damage. When the ice gorge gave way the escaping waters swept the lower valley with terrible fury. The village of Vermilion, then situated under the hill, directly south of its present location, was swept away and all the bottom-land farms were submerged, causing great loss of buildings and live stock.

8. The severe winter and subsequent flood had little effect upon immigration, which in the spring of 1881 came on in greater numbers than previously. A season of good crops followed and then, as if to compensate the rigors of the preceding year, the winter of 1881-82 was the mildest of any which we have record. Agricultural pursuits were carried on in each month of the winter. There was no snow.

9. The legislature in 1883 provided for a commission to relocate the capital of the Territory, which up to that time had been at Yankton. Many towns contested for the honor, but the commission finally decided upon Bismarck, in the northern part of the Territory.

10. Gilbert A. Pierce* of Illinois, was appointed governor to succeed Nehemiah G. Ordway, in the summer of 1885.

Note:—* Gilbert A. Pierce was a native of Catteraugus county New York and graduate of Chicago University. He served throughout the Civil War in the Ninth Indiana volunteers, entering as a second lieutenant and was mustered out a colonel. He had been

a member of the Indiana legislature, and was associate editor and managing editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean for twelve years. He was one of the first United States senators from North Dakota and has since been United States minister to Portugal. He is the author of several successful novels and a dictionary of Dickens works.

CHAPTER XXI.

DIVISION AND STATEHOOD.

1. As early as 1872, the territorial legislature memorialized Congress to divide the Territory of Dakota, upon the 46th parallel of latitude, and to erect two territorial governments. From that time forward, the division of the territory was constantly agitated, and Congress again and again petitioned to take action in the matter, but without avail.*

2. During the session of the legislature in 1883, a bill passed both houses, providing for a constitutional convention at the capital in October of that year, for the purpose of framing a constitution for a state which should comprise all that portion of Dakota south of the 46th parallel. This bill was vetoed by Governor Ordway.

3. The first independent citizen's movement, looking to a division of the territory began in a mass convention, held at Canton on June 21, 1882, representatives from ten counties of South Dakota being present. It was the unanimous sentiment of the delegates that earnest action should be taken, advocating the division of the territory and the admission of the south half. The convention organized as "The Dakota Citizens League" and appointed an executive committee of seven, with power to call a delegate convention at Huron.†

4. On June 19, 1883, a delegate convention of the people was held at Huron, to devise a plan of action.‡ Prior to the meeting of the convention, the press of the southern half of the territory,

Note:—* At seven successive sessions, the territorial legislature, petitioned Congress for division, as follows: Jan. 12, 1871, unanimous; Dec. 21, 1872, four opposing votes; Dec. 19, 1874, one opposing vote; Jan. 24, 1877, unanimous; 1879, unanimous; 1881, asking for division into three states; 1882, unanimous. Not less than 42 different bills, relating to the division of Dakota Territory, were introduced in Congress, between 1882 and 1888.

Note:—† The executive committee of "Dakota Citizens League" consisted of Wilmot Whitfield and Joseph Ward of Yankton county, N. C. Nash of Lincoln, S. Fry Andrews of Turner, W. C. Bowers of Minnehaha, F. B. Foster of Hanson, and J. V. Himes of Union.

Note:—‡ This convention was duly called by the executive committee of "Dakota Citizens League." Its sessions were held in a great wigwam, erected by the citizens of Huron. There were 188 delegates from 34 counties. For list of delegates, see appendix D. B. G. Caulfield of Lawrence was president and Philip Lawrence of Kingsbury was secretary.

had taken unanimous and strong action for division. The convention was composed of the strongest and most capable men then residing in the territory. It was a great convention in every respect, and did its work with that calm deliberation and sagacity which encouraged all friends of the movement. It adopted an address to the people, and an ordinance providing for a constitutional convention to meet in September of that year. This convention duly assembled in Sioux Falls, elected Bartlett Tripp,* president, and adopted a constitution, which was submitted to the people at an election held in November. It was ratified by a vote of 12,336 for, and 6,814 against. A committee of representative men was appointed to present the constitution to congress.** Nothing came of this movement.

5. The legislature of 1885 enacted a law providing for a constitutional convention to be held at Sioux Falls, September 8, 1885, to be composed of delegates from that portion of the territory south of the 46th parallel. This bill was approved by Governor Gilbert A. Pierce. An election for the choice of delegates to this convention was held on June 20th. The convention assembled at Sioux Falls, Sept. 8, 1885, and Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton was chosen president.† The convention remained in session until the 22d day of September, and the constitution framed by it was adopted on the 3d day of November by a vote of 25,132 votes for, and 6,522 against.‡

6. A provision for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was submitted separately and adopted by a vote of 15,552 for, and 15,218 against. A provision for minority representation in the legislature was rejected by a vote of 11,256 for,

Note:—* For membership and officers of this convention, see appendix E.

Note:—** The following gentlemen comprised this committee: Bartlett Tripp, Newton Edmunds and Hugh J. Campbell, of Yankton, A. G. Kellam and F. M. Goodykontz of Chamberlain, A. C. Mellette, of Watertown, B. G. Caulfield, and G. C. Moody of Deadwood, C. H. Winsor and W. W. Brookings of Sioux Falls, John R. Whiteside of Vermilion, M. H. Day of Springfield, John M. Pease of Mt. Vernon, W. H. Brayton of Ree Heights, S. H. Bronson, Howard, James A. Ward, Pierre, John Cain, Huron, A. W. Hagar, Mitchell, Oscar S. Gifford, Canton, Geo. Freeman, Elkpoint, James Baynes, Alexandria, Robt. Dollard, Scotland, E. W. Foster, Frankfort, Thomas Sterling, Northville, A. Boynton, Lennox, R. W. Welsh, Plankinton and R. C. Lake and C. L. Wood, of Rapid City.

Note:—† For the membership and officers of this convention, see appendix F.

Note:—‡ The expense of this convention was borne by a tax, levied upon property situated south of the 46th parallel.

and 16,640 against. Huron was chosen the temporary seat of government by a vote of 12,695; Pierre receiving 10,574; Sioux Falls, 3,338; Chamberlain, 3,170, Alexandria, 1,374.

7. The following state officers were elected:—Arthur C. Mellette, Governor; Alexander E. Frank, Lieutenant-Governor; Hugh S. Murphy, Secretary of State; Frank Alexander, Auditor; D. W. Diggs, Treasurer; Robert Dollard, Attorney General; E. Sheridan Jones, Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. H. H. Beadle, Land Commissioner; Alphonzo G. Kellam, Dighton Corson and John E. Bennett, Judges of the Supreme Court. Oscar S. Gifford and Theodore D. Kanouse, representatives to Congress. A legislature was also elected.

8. The legislature was convened at Huron on the 14th day of December, 1885, and listened to an able message from Governor Mellette, after which, Gideon C. Moody and Alonzo J. Edgerton were elected United States senators. The legislature passed a memorial to Congress and adjourned without further action. For four years thereafter, Congress took no final action in compliance with the prayer of the South Dakotans, but, during all of this period, the campaign was actively prosecuted. Throughout the campaign for division and admission, General Hugh J. Campbell of Yankton was an active and earnest advocate.

9. Finally, on the 22d day of February 1889, President Cleveland approved the bill for the division of the territory, and ratified the Sioux Falls Constitution of 1885, providing, however, for a new convention to make necessary amendments.* This new convention was duly elected on the 14th day of May 1889, and assembled in Sioux Falls on the 4th day of July.† Judge Alonzo J. Edgerton was again elected president of the convention. With a few necessary amendments, the convention re-adopted the constitution of 1885, and passed an ordinance providing for a division of the property of the former territory.

10. The constitution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote at the election held on the 1st day of October. The prohibition clause was again submitted separately, and received 39,509 votes for, and 33,456 votes against it. In this year, there was a bitter fight for the location of the temporary seat of government, the result being 27,096 votes for Pierre, 14,914 votes for Huron; 11,970 votes for Watertown; 11,763 for Mitchell, 7,506 for Chamberlain.

Note:—* For membership and officers of this convention see appendix. G.

Note:—† The bill for the admission of South Dakota was known as the Omnibus Bill and provided for the admission of North Dakota, Montana, and Washington, as well. President Harrison's proclamation of Nov. 2, provided for the admission of these four states simultaneously.

11. Arthur C. Mellette was elected Governor; J. H. Fletcher, Lieutenant-Governor; Amund O. Ringsrud, Secretary of State; Lucius C. Taylor, Auditor; William F. Smith, Treasurer; Robert Dollard, Attorney General; Alphonzo G. Kellam. Dighton Corson and John E. Bennett, Judges of the Supreme Court. John A. Pickler and Oscar S. Gifford were elected members of Congress. Members of the state legislature were also elected at the election of October 1st.

12. On the 2d day of November, 1889, Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, issued his proclamation admitting South Dakota as a state of the Union. The legislature convened immediately on that day, and elected Richard F. Pettigrew and Gideon C. Moody, United States senators.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE MESSIAH WAR.

1. The year in which South Dakota became a state of the Union, will always be known as the season of the great drouth, which was widespread through the central portion of the American continent, and came with peculiar severity upon the settlers of the newer counties on the South Dakota frontier. The homesteaders of Dakota had up to that time devoted themselves very largely to wheat growing and, not having as yet accumulated a surplus, the total loss of their crop, in this season, left many of them in a destitute condition. Through the exertions of Governor Mellette, ample provision for the necessities of all were provided.*

2. In another way this drouth seriously affected the young state for it deprived the Indians upon the reservations west of the Missouri river of their crops also and, as the government's provision for their sustenance was not sufficient for their maintenance, without being supplemented by crops of their own growing, they too were left in a condition bordering on starvation. Primarily, this was the reason of the uprising which occurred in the autumn of 1890.

3. Early treaties with the Indians had opened to settlement all that portion of South Dakota east of the Missouri river, and to the Black Hills country, except the small sections included in the Sisseton, Yankton, and Crow Creek reservations. A new treaty was negotiated in the summer of 1889, which relinquished the Indian

Note:—*Governor Mellette's interpretation of the constitutional limitation of taxation and indebtedness, rendered it impossible to appropriate money to meet the necessities of the drouth stricken settlers and when the full extent of the calamity became apparent the governor made an appeal to the people of the state to provide by private subscription for the wants of the settlers. Being disappointed in the response, the governor went to the large eastern cities and appealed for aid. To every subscriber he gave his promise that every dollar and every pound of grain should go directly to the worthy destitute, without being diminished by one cent for the administration of the fund. He faithfully kept the pledge and paid of his own money more than \$3,600 for the expense of the administration. In the aggregate he secured \$39,637.36 in cash, and so carefully did he expend it that the absolute necessities for food and seed, for every destitute family in the state was supplied and he still had \$3,961.10 in the fund, which he returned pro rata to the subscribers. This grand but thankless work brought upon him the disapprobation of the boomer element and cost him his political popularity.

title to the section lying between the Missouri river and the Black Hills, and between the Big Cheyenne river and the White river. This treaty was duly ratified and the section opened to settlement in February, 1890. The failure of crops, the influx of settlers and the failure of the federal government to fully comply with the provisions of the treaty of 1877, in furnishing the Indians with sufficient provisions for their maintenance, combined to make the Sioux exceedingly dissatisfied and hostile.

4 About this time, the Indians of the state of Nevada became excited over the pretensions of certain white and Indian imposters, who assumed to be Messiahs of the Indian races. They promised to annihilate the white men, and to restore the Indians to their primitive condition, with vast supplies of the wild game which had already departed from the plains. These Nevada Indians sent runners to all of the Indian nations, and induced them to send emissaries to the Nevada country to be instructed by these Messiah pretenders, and these delegations came back to Dakota with wonderful promises, which greatly inflamed the minds of the dissatisfied Indians against their white neighbors. The Messiahs introduced among the Indians a sort of sacred dance in which the various Dakota tribes indulged in a frenzy which increased almost to the point of insanity.

5. Sitting Bull, a head man of the Standing Rock Sioux, and one of the most capable and cunning savages known in American History, took advantage of the dissatisfaction and of the frenzy of the Indians, to cement them in a conspiracy to join all their forces in an uprising against the whites under his leadership, to begin in the spring of 1891. The government securing information of this conspiracy, determined to crush it in its incipency. The leaders in it were Sitting Bull at Standing Rock, Short Bull at the Pine Ridge Agency, Hump, chief at the Cheyenne Agency, and Big Foot, a warrior under Hump.

6. General Nelson Miles, in command of the Department of the Missouri, determined to arrest and remove these leaders from the reservations, and the enterprise was undertaken about the first of December, 1890. The first movement was against Sitting Bull on December 11th, at his home near Standing Rock Agency, in North Dakota. Sitting Bull resisted arrest and was killed, together with seven of his warriors, but not until six of the Indian police had given up their lives. All of Sitting Bull's warriors were placed under arrest.

7. Hump was visited by Captain Ewers of the regular army, at his home near the Cheyenne Agency, and he surrendered without opposition. Big Foot, however, gathered a party of one hundred sixteen warriors and started for the Bad Lands on the White river, which was pre-arranged as the rendezvous of the hostiles.

8. Short Bull, the hostile leader at Pine Ridge Agency, in November, had gathered a body of some three thousand hostiles and

taken them into the tortuous gulches and ravines of the Bad Lands, whence they had maintained themselves by robbing the peaceful Indians and white settlers of their herds.

9. While these matters were in progress, General Brocke had disposed a large force of soldiers about the reservation frontiers, in such a way as to protect the settlers, and at the same time, close in upon the hostiles. Governor Mellette had also been active and had armed the settlers and held the state militia in readiness to move to the frontier at a moment's notice.

10. When it was learned that the camp of Big Foot had escaped the troops on the Cheyenne river, the troops on the south were warned to prevent him from joining the hostile element in the Bad Lands, and orders were given to the troops under Colonel Carr and General Brooke, not only to intercept the movement of Big Foot and party, but to cause their arrest. This was accomplished by Major Whiteside on the 28th day of December, 1890, who met Big Foot one and one-half miles west of Porcupine creek and demanded his surrender. The band submitted without resistance and moved with the troops seven miles, where they were directed to camp, which they did in such position as the commanding officer directed.

11. Major Whiteside had a force of four hundred seventy men as against one hundred six warriors then present in Big Foot's band. The next morning a scouting party of ten of Big Foot's band who had been out looking after the hostile band in the Bad Lands returned, and immediately thereafter, the Indian warriors, who had hidden their short guns under their blankets, opened fire upon the soldiers. In the short but decisive fight that followed, thirty soldiers were killed or mortally wounded, and two hundred Indians, men, women, and children were killed. The remainder of the Indians were held prisoners. This affair occurred at Wounded Knee creek, and is known as the Battle of Wounded Knee.

12. On that day, December 29th, Short Bull with his camp of three thousand hostiles, had abandoned the Bad Lands and were returning to Pine Ridge Agency, probably with the intention of suspending hostilities but the news of the affair at Wounded Knee coming to them, they turned back and assumed a hostile attitude on White Clay creek, about seventeen miles from Pine Ridge Agency, his force being augmented by previously friendly Sioux, who had become excited by the news from Wounded Knee, until that night he had in his camp four thousand Indians, of whom there were more than one thousand fighting men.

13. On December 30th, a small band of Short Bull's Indians came near the Catholic Mission, four miles from Pine Ridge, and set fire to one of the small buildings. Colonel Forsythe with eight troops of cavalry and one piece of artillery, was sent out to drive them away. The Indians fell back, as he moved out, until they had proceeded six miles from the camp at Pine Ridge. There he halted and was immediately surrounded by a force of Indians. Colonel

Forsythe sent back for reinforcements, and Major Henry with four troops of cavalry and one Hotchkiss gun, moved out at once and drove the Indians away without casualty, thereby rescuing the Seventh Cavalry from its perilous position. Lieutenant Mann, of Colonel Forsythe's force, was mortally wounded, one private killed and several wounded. Not more than seventy young warriors engaged in this affair, which is known as the Skirmish at the Mission. On the same day the wagon train of the Ninth Cavalry was attacked by Indians, and was repulsed by the troops guarding it.

14. On January 3d, an attack was made on Captain Carr's troop of the Sixth Cavalry and quickly and handsomely repulsed. The Indians were held in their position along White Clay creek until their frenzy had somewhat subsided.

15. At this time, General Miles, who had a personal acquaintance with most of the leading hostiles, assumed personal command of the troops in the field, and, by his wisdom and sagacity, was enabled to bring them to reason and restore confidence. On the 16th of January, the hostiles came in and camped under the guns of the soldiers, and surrendered their entire force of nearly four thousand people. They surrendered nearly seven hundred guns, and, as hostages for their good behavior, the persons of Kicking Bear and Short Bull, the two leaders, and twenty other warriors, of the same class, were taken to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where they were held for a period to guarantee a permanent peace. The entire campaign from the time of the arrest of Sitting Bull, until the surrender of the hostiles at Pine Ridge, was but thirty-two days.*

16. While the general government was preparing for the campaign as above outlined Governor Mellette took prompt action to place the state militia on a war footing and the South Dakota National Guard was ready to move to the frontier at a moment's notice. In the Black Hills, Colonel Merrit H. Day, under the direction of Governor Mellette, gathered up two companies of volunteer cavalry and hastened to the Bad Lands where they rendered most effective service until the trouble was over.

Note:—* The Messiah War is so interesting an event in the history of the state that the report of General Nelson Miles, then department commander, made to the war department upon the causes of the war and the campaign following is embodied in a chapter published as part of appendix H.

CHAPTER XXIII.

1890—1898.

1. In the summer of 1890, an independent political party, an outgrowth of the Farmers Alliance movement, sprang into existence and precipitated a campaign which was most earnestly fought. The Republican ticket was again successful. Governor Mellette was re-elected, the opposing candidates being H. L. Loucks, independent, and Maris Taylor, Democrat. The first state officers were re-elected, with the exception of John R. Gamble for Congress in place of Oscar S. Gifford. William Walter Taylor, State Treasurer, Cortez Salmon, Superintendent of Schools, Thomas H. Ruth, Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands. The legislature, however, left the Republicans in a slight minority as against a fusion of the Democrat and Independent votes.* James H. Kyle, after a protracted dead-lock in the legislature, was elected United States senator, as a compromise candidate, in place of Gideon C. Moody, who had served since statehood.† John R. Gamble, member of Congress, who had

Note—* The legislature of 1891, was so constituted that Mr. Chas. X. Seward, elected to the house of representatives from Codrington county, as an independent republican held the balance of power between the regular republicans on one hand and the fusion of the democrats and independents on the other. The Fusionists selected Mr. Seward as their candidate for Speaker, which gave them control of the legislative organization. The seats of several certified republican members were contested and the Fusionists unseated enough of them to give them a good working majority in the house and upon joint ballot.

Note:—† The senatorial contest began on January 20th, and 38 ballots were taken, terminating February 16, before an election resulted. Gideon C. Moody was the republican caucus nominee for re-election. Bartlett Tripp received the Democratic strength and the independent vote was divided among several leaders. There were 169 votes on joint ballot, 85 being necessary for a choice when all members were present and voting. On the first ballot Gideon C. Moody received 76 votes, Bartlett Tripp 24, James W. Harden 20, Geo. C. Crose 15, Alonzo Wardall 10, Samuel W. Crosand 9, Hugh J. Campbell 5, H. C. Preston 3, Z. D. Scott 2, and Oscar S. Gifford, Eugene A. Dye, William Elliot and Americus B. Melville one vote each. The balloting continued without material change until Feb. 5, when the republicans concentrated the greater portion of their strength upon Americus B. Melville, giving him 53 votes, while 56 independent votes were on that day given to Hugh J.

not yet taken his seat in that body, died in the summer of 1891, and at a special election held in November of that year, John L. Jolley of Vermilion, was elected his successor.

A splendid crop in this year restored the confidence of the settlers in the new state, and during this and the succeeding season, a period of prosperity prevailed. There was, however, little immigration.

2. In 1892, the Republican ticket was again successful in the election, Charles H. Sheldon of Day county being elected Governor; Araham L. VanOsdel, Independent, and P. F. McClure, Democrat being opposing candidates. The state officers elected this year were Charles N. Herreid, Lieutenant-Governor; Thomas Thorson, Secretary of State; John E. Hipple, State Auditor; Thomas H. Ruth, Commissioner of School and Public Lands; Cortez Salmon, Superintendent of Instruction; Coe I. Crawford, Attorney General. John A. Pickler and William V. Lucas were elected to Congress.

3. With the summer of 1893, the great financial depression which came upon the country at large, fell with especial severity upon South Dakota, where the settlers were not yet prepared to resist so far reaching a financial stringency. In that year, the original Supreme Court was re-elected, but on the 31st day of December, Judge John E. Bennett died. Howard G. Fuller, of Faulk county was appointed by Governor Sheldon to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Bennett's death.

4. The election of 1894 was again favorable to the Republicans. Governor Sheldon was re-elected over Howe, Independent, and James A. Ward, Democrat. Kirk G. Phillips was elected State Treasurer; Frank Crane, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John L. Lockhart, Land Commissioner; Robert J. Gamble succeeded Willaim V. Lucas in Congress.

5. The year 1895 opened with an event which startled the people of the state, and coming as it did upon the heels of the great

Campbell, Mr. Tripp retaining his original strength. On February 11, the republicans again presented Mr. Moody with 67 votes, the independent strength for the first time on this day being concentrated on James H. Kyle, who received 59 votes. On February 13, the Republicans presented Thos. Sterling as the party candidate and gave him 64 votes, which owing to an unusual number of absentees on that day lacked 5 votes only of an election. On Sunday, February 15, a number of independent members signified their intention of voting for Governor Mellette, a republican, unless an election was reached at the first ballot on Monday morning. This announcement led the democratic members to come to an agreement with the independent members to unite upon the election of Mr. Kyle, which agreement was carried out at the session on Monday, February, 16, when Mr. Kyle received 75 votes, a majority of all present, thus terminating the contest.

financial depression of 1893, still further distressed the people and disastrously effected the credit of the community. William Walter Taylor, the outgoing state treasurer, who had hitherto enjoyed the absolute confidence of the people, and upon whose integrity no reflection had ever been cast, defaulted in the sum of \$367,000, the entire available cash in the treasury, and he absconded, going to Central America and other foreign points, from whence he had hoped to effect a compromise with the state. Failing in this, he returned and surrendered himself to the authorities. He was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to two years incarceration in the state penitentiary, a defect in the law rendering a longer sentence impossible. His successor, Mr. Kirk G. Phillips, entering office with an empty treasury, by great energy and sagacity, soon placed the state upon a sound financial footing.

6. The experiences of the settlers in Dakota had by this time convinced the more progressive element that it was unsafe to depend so entirely as formerly upon wheat growing for livelihood, and many farmers turned their attention to other lines of industry. About this time the first new process creameries were erected in the state, and in many of the central counties quite revolutionized agricultural methods to the great gain of the people.

7. In January, 1896, Judge Kellam of the Supreme Court resigned, and Dick Haney of Davison county was appointed to succeed him. In the election of that year, Andrew E. Lee, the candidate of a fusion of the Populists, or Independents, with the Democrats, was elected governor over Amund O. Ringsrud, the Republican candidate. John E. Kelly and Freeman Knowles were elected to Congress over Robert J. Gamble and Coe I. Crawford, Republicans. The other state officers elected were William H. Roddle, Secretary of State; Kirk G. Phillips, State Treasurer; Henry E. Mayhew, Auditor; John L. Lockhart, Land Commissioner; Frank Crane, Superintendent of Public Instruction; all Republicans. Melvin E. Grigsby, Fusionist candidate, was elected Attorney General over Stephen V. Jones, opposing candidate. Arthur C. Mellette, first governor of the state, died in May of that year.

8. The legislature of 1897, after a most bitter and protracted contest, re-elected James H. Kyle, United States senator.*

Note:—* Mr. Kyle's second election by the legislature of 1897 was an event even more interesting than his election in 1891. His first choice, as has been seen, resulted from a combination of the Democrats and Independents or Populists, while curiously enough his second election was due to a combination of Republican and Populist votes. The legislature of 1897 consisted of 126 votes on joint ballot of which 53 only were Republicans and 9 were Democratic, the remainder being Populists. Maj. John A. Pickler was the Republican nominee, Irving A. Weeks the Democratic candidate, and the Populist strength was divided between James H. Kyle, Henry L.

9. In 1898, Governor Lee was re-elected over Kirk G. Phillips, Republican candidate. Robert J. Gamble and Charles H. Burke, Republicans, were elected to Congress. John T. Kean was elected Lieutenant-Governor; William H. Roddle, Secretary of State; John Schamber, State Treasurer; David Eastman, Land Commissioner; E. E. Collins, Superintendent of Public Instruction; John L. Pyle, Attorney General; all Republicans. In October of that year, Governor Charles H. Sheldon, second governor of the state, died.

Loucks, Adoniram J. Plowman, Frank M. Goodykoontz and Andrew J. Keller. From the outset Mr. Kyle led the Populist strength, having 33 votes. The contest began January 19, and ended February 18. Twenty-seven joint ballots were taken. On the last ballot the Republican vote was thrown to Mr. Kyle, giving him 65 votes

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CHAPTER XXIV.

THE SPANISH WAR.

1. South Dakota promptly sent more than her quota of volunteers in response to the call of the president, when the Spanish War came on in 1898.* Her forces were organized in the First Regiment South Dakota Volunteers, of which Alfred S. Frost was Colonel; Lee Stover, Lieutenant-Colonel and Charles A. Howard and William F. Allison, Majors; and a battalion of cavalry, known as Grigsby's Cowboys, organized and commanded by Colonel Melvin S. Grigsby.

2. The First Regiment served throughout the war and until October, 1899, in the Philippines. The Cowboy Cavalry was sent south to the encampment at Chickamauga, with the intention of sending them to Cuba, if required there, but their services, fortunately, were not demanded in active warfare and they were mustered out in August 1898.†

3. The First Regiment was mustered in at Sioux Falls early in May 1898, and comprised thirteen companies, with 1008 men.‡ The Regiment arrived at Cavite, P. I., August 24, 1898, and saw its first active services in the skirmish about Cavite, August 24, 25 and 26th. It took honorable part in the battle of Manila, February 5th, 1899, and led in the charge upon and capture of Block House No. 4. It served with peculiar distinction throughout the campaign to Malolos, fighting bravely at Malabon on March 25th; at Palo and Mayacanyan on March 26th; at Marilao and Bocave on March 27th; at Bigaa on March 29th and was among the first to enter Malolos, the insurgent capitol, on March 30 and 31st. It fought at Calumpit on April 24th; at San Fernando on May 24th, and was in many other engagements of more or less importance. Twenty-three of its members were killed in action. One was drowned. Four died of wounds, and thirty-two from disease, making a total death loss of fifty-nine. Sixty members of the regiment received wounds in battle.

4. At the battle of Marilao on March 27th, the South Dakota Regiment won especial distinction for heroism and soldierly quali-

Note:—* Under the president's call of April 23, for 125,000 volunteers for two years, or during the war, South Dakota's quota was 925 men. 1008 men were furnished in the first regiment volunteer infantry and about 300 in the Third U. S. Volunteer cavalry, known as Grigsby's Cowboys.

Note:—† See appendix I.

Note:—‡ See appendix J.

ties. Nine of her men were left dead upon the field, including First Lieutenant and Adjutant Jonas H. Lien; Lieutenant Sidney E. Morrison of Company E., and Lieutenant Frank H. Adams of Company H. The Regiment was one hundred twenty-three days on the firing-line without rest.

5. Its members performed many acts of conspicuous bravery. Sergeant John Holman was promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery in action. He led the advance across Mayacanyan railroad bridge in the face of the fire of the entrenched enemy on the opposite shore.* Captain Clayton VanHouten was nominated for promotion for bravery in action. He carried a mountain Howitzer over a river under the fire of the enemy.†

6. The Regiment was mustered out at San Francisco on October 5, 1899, and were returned home as the guests of the state, and were welcomed upon their arrival within the state by President McKinley and his cabinet on October 14th, 1899.

Note:—* Lieutenant Holman's exploit is thus described by an eye witness: "It was on March 26, we found the insurgents entrenched across the Mayacanyan river, along the railroad. The river was too wide to ford. The natives were lying under cover on the other side, firing upon us. The officers deemed it too dangerous to cross the bridge. We soon noticed that they had set the bridge on fire on the opposite side of the river, Adjutant Lien mentioned the fact. Some one shouted, "Let the bridge go." "No, we want the bridge," replied the adjutant. Holman volunteered to go over and put the fire out and without waiting for orders dashed across the long bridge, with the rebel bullets whistling about his ears and fairly shrieking as they glanced off the steel girders of the bridge. He crossed in safety and easily extinguished the fire and coolly turned to fire on the enemy entrenched but a few yards away. The remainder of the command dashed over and the insurgents were soon routed."

Note:—† It was March 27, at Marilao when Captain VanHouten especially distinguished himself. His command reached the river to find the railroad bridge, about 200 feet in length, almost destroyed, but the stringers were still in place. The Americans rushed across on these stringers to find the insurgents in strong force hidden in the woods near by. It was necessary to have artillery to dislodge them, but the officers in charge of the field guns which had just come up to the river thought it impossible to cross. Capt. VanHouten hurried back and urged the artillerymen to cross the guns, but they still insisted that it could not be done. Seizing a three hundred pound mountain Howitzer, Capt. VanHouten lifted it from its carriage, swung it to his shoulder and ran with it across the slender bridge, while the astonished men followed with the carriage. The gun was soon in action and the insurgent troops were driven from the woods.

CHAPTER XXV.

BEGINNING A NEW CENTURY.

1. The most notable feature of the last few years is the record of general prosperity in the state. The financial depression, beginning with 1893, had run its course and the price of products as well as that of lands took an upward turn in the closing years of the last century. Coupled with the fact that our citizens were producing more wealth per capita than those of any other state, the knowledge that lands were still selling at reasonable prices caused settlers to come this way in order to better their conditions. Within four years there was a phenomenal land movement and it has kept up throughout the period. Farm lands have doubled and even trebled in value and the prices of the best tillable lands average up with any other of the newer states.

2. In the fall of 1899 Dighton Corson, Howard G. Fuller and Dick Haney, the Republican candidates, were elected judges of the Supreme Court, over Edmund Smith, Julian Bennett and Cornelius D. Kennedy, union reform candidates. The Populist movement which had its rise in 1890, by fusing with the Democratic party lost its identity and in 1900, the Republicans, after a strenuous campaign, and favored by a winning national campaign, elected the entire state and congressional ticket, the legislature having a working majority of one hundred. Governor Lee closed a very creditable administration and has to his credit a prominent part in the state's Spanish War record.

3. Besides the officials that were re-elected the following were inaugurated in January, 1901: Chas. N. Herreid, Governor; Geo. W. Snow, Lieutenant-Governor; O. C. Berg, Secretary of State; J. D. Reeves, Auditor; John Schamber, Treasurer; and Frank Le Cocq, Railroad Commissioner. E. W. Martin succeeded R. J. Gamble as congressman. The legislature elected R. J. Gamble to succeed Senator Pettigrew who had held his office since statehood. The Republicans were once again in complete control of all the offices.

4. During the first administration of Gov. Herreid several noteworthy events took place. A commission was appointed to revise the Code of Laws, a law school was established at the State University and the Department of History was organized with headquarters at Pierre. Several new college and public buildings were completed, besides new railroads projected and a considerable mileage constructed. Senator Kyle, who was a member of the Federal Industrial Commission, overtaxed his strength, and after a brief illness, died, July 1, 1901. A. B. Kittredge, prominent attorney and publicist of Sioux Falls, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

5. At the November election of 1902, the Representatives, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, were re-elected by increased majorities. The following succeeded the two-term officials: J. F. Halladay, Auditor; C. B. Collins, Treasurer; C. J. Bach, Commissioner of School and Public Lands; Geo. W. Nash, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Philo Hall, Attorney-General; and D. H. Smith, Railroad Commissioner. In the legislature were 120 Republicans and 20 Democrats. At the session of 1903, Senator Kittredge was elected for the remainder of vacant term and for the six years' term commencing March 4, of that year. The finances of the state having sufficiently recovered from the misfortune of 1895, the legislature made generous appropriations and many new and substantial public buildings were caused to be erected. The Navy Department having named one of the battle-ships "The South Dakota," a party of state officials attended the launching at San Francisco and it was christened by the governor's daughter, Miss Grace Herreid.

6. Two spectacular events took place in this administration. During the summer of 1904, a part of the Rosebud Indian Reservation was thrown open to settlers. There were about 2400 homesteads subject to entry. The government decided to distribute these by lot. Upwards of 100,000 people presented themselves for registry at Yankton and Bonesteel, in the few weeks before the drawing, and it brought visitors from all over the country. Many were attracted to the state and became citizens. All the exciting conditions of a frontier prevailed at Bonesteel for a time but the civil authorities were able to control the situation. This was the last stand of "bad man" bluster that our state may ever see.

7. For some reason certain members of the legislature of 1903 entered into a combination which precipitated another capital fight. The cities of Huron, Redfield and Mitchell agreed to determine which of the three should become a candidate for the honor against Pierre. Mitchell was selected and an election ordered for 1904. The campaign opened early in the year and before long developed into a contest between two rival railroads, the Milwaukee and the Northwestern, the former supporting Mitchell and the latter Pierre. Free transportation was easily secured and it is estimated that over 100,000 people visited each of the two cities before election day. During the last two weeks as many as desired rode as far and often as they pleased on these two lines, within the state, without the formality of getting tickets or passes. It was a continuous state-wide picnic of unique proportions. The utmost good humor prevailed and in spite of the crowded conditions of the extra long trains not a serious accident was recorded. Pierre won the contest by over 17,000 majority and will ever remain the permanent capital.

8. At the same time the following new officials were selected in addition to those who were re-elected: Samuel H. Elrod, Governor; J. E. McDougal, Lieutenant-Governor; and D. D. Wipf,

Secretary of State. The custom of holding judicial elections on "off years" being abandoned, the three Supreme Judges were re-elected (See page 67 Sec. 2.) The new administration was a conservative one and epochal in several particulars. It saw the projection and partial completion of over 800 miles of railway: The Milwaukee from Chamberlain to Rapid City and from Mobridge west into Butte county, the Northwestern from Pierre to Rapid City, the Minneapolis and St. Louis from Watertown to Leola and from Conde to the Missouri river at Le Beau, and the Dakota Central northwards in the direction of Watertown, besides other short extensions. New steel railway bridges, spanning the Missouri river at Piere and at Mobridge, were commenced, the foundation of the east wing of a \$500,000 capitol building was laid, the bonded debt of the state was extinguished, and a record-breaking immigration to the vacant lands west of the river should be noted.

9. The state campaign of 1906 was characterized by an exciting factional contest on the part of the Republicans, which resulted in a slight change of policy and an almost new official deal all around. There were the average Republican majorities and these were inaugurated in January, 1907: Coe. I. Crawford, Governor; H. C. Shoher, Lieutenant-Governor; D. D. Wipf, Secretary of State; John Herning, Auditor; C. H. Cassill, Treasurer; Hans A. Ustrud, Superintendent of Public Instruction; O. C. Dokken, Commissioner of School and Public Lands; S. W. Clark, Attorney-General; and George Rice, Railroad Commissioner. Philo Hall and Wm. H. Parker were elected to Congress. The legislature was almost unanimously Republican and re-elected Senator Gamble for a term of six years. It has also to its credit the passage of 251 laws, the largest number in the history of the state. The capitol fund was increased \$100,000 and generous appropriations for several new college buildings were made. The close of the first half of this official term saw the completion of the steel bridge at Pierre, two lines of railway to the Black Hills, forming the long cherished connecting links between the two halves of the state, and a beautiful capitol building under process of construction.

CHAPTER XXVI.

HEROES AND NOTED CHARACTERS.

1. The history of the state would not be complete without mention of some personal incidents connected with its exploration and settlement and a brief account of men and women of note. The experience of John Colter, while not occurring within the confines of this state, is a remarkable example of physical endurance. He got permission from Lewis and Clark to remain in the Missouri valley as trapper. Being captured by the Indians, he was offered his freedom if he could outrun chosen pursuers. Being stripped for the race he was given a few hundred yards the start and struck out for a distant water course. Before reaching the timber along the river, he avoided capture by killing the swiftest runner, plunged into the stream and hid himself under a pile of driftwood. The other Indians after a long search gave him up as drowned. After nightfall he crawled out and, naked and unarmed as he was, succeeded in reaching a white settlement in seven days, subsisting meanwhile on berries and roots.

2. While Lewis and Clark was encamped on the Vermilion, two of their horses strayed away. George Shannon, the youngest of the party was sent in search of them and did not overtake the expedition for sixteen days. His only food was berries and what game he could secure by capture after the fourth day, when his supply of bullets ran out. He was just on the point of killing his only horse for food when he reached the boats.

3. Hugh Glass, with the Hunt expedition, was badly lacerated by a grizzly bear out on the Grand river. He was left in charge of two associates and after five days, seeing, as they thought, no chance for his recovery, they stripped him of his accoutrements, left him to his fate and reported him as dead. He revived sufficiently to crawl to a spring and, on a diet of water and berries, gained strength enough to start to Ft. Kiowa, a hundred miles away. His progress was slow and perilous. His only substantial food was a part of a buffalo calf which he took from a pack of wolves. He spent a year or two in trying to find, and avenge himself on, those who deserted him in his distress.

5. One of the most noted characters of frontier days, was Jedediah Smith, a member of the Ashley expedition in the spring of 1823. After the massacre of some members of the party by the Rees, on June 2d, General Ashley called upon some one to volunteer to carry a message to Major Henry up the Yellowstone. The only response was that of Smith, a youth of eighteen. It was a perilous undertaking of over a thousand miles through a hostile country. Before starting, this young hero, an ardent Methodist, kneeled by

the dead and dying on the deck of the boat and made a prayer, which is the first recorded act of worship in what is now South Dakota. He succeeded in reaching Henry, returned to St. Louis and was back at the Ree town in time to assist Col. Leavenworth in his attack upon the marauding Indians. In sixty-six days he had traveled about four thousand miles, alone, through a hostile territory, by means of pony and canoe. He afterwards engaged in the fur trade and throughout his career on the frontier was consistent in all his acts.

6. While it was caused by a mistaken alarm, the ride of Samuel J. Brown from Ft. Sisseton, in 1866, has the elements of the heroic in it. He was a mixed blood chief of scouts. Learning, as he supposed, that hostile Indians were going to attack the white settlements, he hastily wrote a note to the commandant at Ft. Abercrombie and started from Sisseton at sundown to inform a scouting party on the James river, near the present site of Ordway. He reached there at midnight and learned that it was a false alarm. He then started back in order to intercept his message to the fort before the messenger started in the morning, got lost in a blizzard, wandered far out of his way but arrived before nine o'clock in the morning, having ridden a distance of over a hundred and fifty miles. He fell from his pony exhausted and paralyzed and has never been able to take a natural step since that day.

7. One of Gen. Custer's favorite scouts was known as Charley Reynolds. He did not affect the dress and bearing so common to the profession but was taciturn and brave. During the Black Hills expedition, of 1874, he undertook to carry dispatches through to Ft. Lamaie, over one hundred and fifty miles distant. With only a compass for his guide he made the trip through a wild country, infested by Indians. Often when hiding by day he could hear the voices of his savage enemies. During the last nights of his march he had to walk to save his horse. For hours he could find no water and with his lips parched and throat swollen so that he could not close his mouth he delivered his dispatches. The officers reported his narrow escape, not he. After sufficient rest he made his way back to Ft. Lincoln. He died with Custer in 1876 and lies buried on that battlefield unwept and unhonored. The exploits of John Holman and Capt. VanHouten in the Philippines have already been noted in foot notes to Chapter XXIV.

8. The whites were not the only heroes. In 1857, John Other Day and two other Christain Indians volunteered to visit the renegade Inkpaduta's camp for the purpose of rescuing some Spirit Lake captives. They were well supplied with provisions and trading goods but the venture was a hazardous one. They proceeded from Lac qui Parle to Lake Herman and then followed the trail of the retreating fugitives to Old Ashton. Mrs. Noble had been killed two days before but they succeeded, after much parleying, in purchasing the release of the girl, Abbie Gardner.

9. Some of the Shetak captives, of 1862, were discovered up the Missouri by "Major" Galpin. He reported the fact at Ft. Pierre. Martin Charger with ten of his Indian associates, who had made oath to help the whites, set out to rescue the prisoners. They found the hostile camp opposite the mouth of the Grand river. After much diplomacy and many threatenings, they purchased the two women and six children by trading off nearly everything they had with them. Suffering many hardships from cold and hunger the party finally reached Ft. Pierre. In due time the captives were sent east to their friends. These heroes were untutored savages and their deed is worthy of record.

10. Not for acts of heroism, but because of some distinction or peculiarity that marked their career, the name of several persons of both races are frequently mentioned. They are not all in the same class.

Black Buffalo, the Teton chief, was prominent in opposing the expedition of Lewis and Clark when they were passing the mouth of the Teton (1804,) and in other forays against the fur traders. During the war with Great Britain, however, he was friendly to the United States.

Big White, the Mandan chief, was induced to go to Washington by Capt. Lewis, on his return from the west, and attracted considerable attention. The government had quite an experience in getting him back to his tribe past the Ree villages.

11. In the War of 1812, Major Robert Dickson, a Scotch fur trader, who had married a Sioux woman, in what is now Brown county, succeeded in enlisting a party of Sissetons in the British service. They went with him as far as Fort Meigs in northern Ohio. A part of his detachment deserted him and returned west. A young nephew of his so distinguished himself in an attack on Fort Stephenson, an American post, that he was given the name Waneta, ("the charger") He was finally advanced to the rank of captain and was loyal to the British government for some years. Later he had reason to swear allegiance to the American flag, settled down near his old home on the Elm river and became the most distinguished Sioux chief of his period.

12. There were several Indians and half-breeds that became prominent as friends of the whites. Struck-by-the-Ree, the Yankton, was instrumental in securing the treaty of 1858, and kept his tribe from joining the hostiles in 1862. It was his proud boast that "no white man's blood had ever stained his hands."

Mrs. Galpin, the comely Sioux woman, wife of "Major" Galpin, was a tried friend of the whites. She prevented several massacres, saved valuable government stores, ventured into Sitting Bull's camp and tried to get him back from Canada, and altogether was an illustrious character.

Charles F. Picotte, a well educated mixed blood Yankton, was an influential and useful citizens of the territory at the time of its

organization. He had great influence over the Indians in those days and looked after their rights in the making of treaties. For his services the government gave him a section of land at Yankton. He helped build the first Territorial capital. Loyal to both races, his career was an honorable one.

13. Among Indian characters whose very name inspired terror, was that of Inkpaduta ("Scarlet point,") the leader of the Wakpeduta band of renegade Sioux. He was born at Lake Madison and early in life commenced a career of treachery and crime. He was leader of the Spirit Lake massacre and was present at, and participant in, nearly all Sioux Indian deviltry down to the battle of the Little Big Horn in 1876. After that encounter he escaped to Canada and in time died a natural death.

Less shrewd and treacherous, but with similar cunning, the noted Sitting Bull was prominent in our annals for half a century. He gained most of his distinction among his people through his powers of oratory. As leader of the discontented classes he was the cause of much trouble to the government and a terror to the frontier. He took part in the Custer fight, at a safe distance, acting as medicine man. He fled to Canada after the battle, returned in 1881 and was in prison for two years. For some time he lived a retired life, apparently peaceable, but was afterwards mixed up in the Messiah craze of 1890 and was killed by the Indian police while resisting arrest at his home, on the Grand river, December 15, 1890, as is fully described in another chapter.

14. No other federation of Indian tribes produced a larger galaxy of famous warrior chiefs in one generation than did the great Sioux nation. The renown of at least seven of them was nation wide. Red Cloud, the Oglala chieftain, operated west of the Hills and prevented the opening of the Montana wagon road through the buffalo hunting grounds in 1867-8. Having gained his point he ceased his warfare and later moved to Pine Ridge Agency, where, decrepit and almost blind, he is (1907) awaiting the Great Spirit's call. Spotted Tail, the Brule, was one of the greatest red men of the past century. He was prominent in treaty making and in the lawful opening of the Black Hills. In 1876, he was made head chief of the Sioux nation and remained a reliable friend of the government and a judicious advisor of his own race. He was assassinated by a sub-chief of the Oglalas, at Rosebud in the fall of 1881. Chief Gall, a Hunkpapa, shared with Crazy Horse, an Oglala, the distinction of leading the combined Indian forces against Gen. Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn. He was romanesque in appearance and was called "The Majestic." After peace terms were ratified, he and his contemporary, John Grass, the great counselor, became judges of the Indian court at Standing Rock Agency, and wielded their influence for good. Last was Rain-in-the-face, another Oglala, the unrelenting foe of Tom Custer, about whose action in revenge there has been so much controversy.

15. Of eccentric characters, there are a few, about whom many stories are told. It was Louis Agard, the Frenchman, who, while in charge of a storehouse in early days near Fort Pierre, scared a party of marauding Indians away by pointing his loaded pistol at an open keg of powder and balls. Charles Collins tried to found a little Irish-American empire on the Brule Reservation in 1869, in order to be ready for a Fenian invasion of Canada. Jack Crawford, the poet-scout, was a well-known Black Hills pioneer. Gen. C. T. Campbell, proprietor of the noted hostelry in Scotland, was one of the most peculiar and unique characters, of early days, in the southern part of the state.

16. Because of their picturesque and venturesome lives, or as desperadoes, they chanced to meet with violent deaths, a few persons have had considerable notoriety. "Jim" Somers, a desperado, was sergeant-at-arms of the first legislature and a member of another. He was afterwards killed for jumping a claim near Chamberlain. "Wild Bill" (Jas. B. Hickok,) scout, stage driver, and one time marshal, was murdered in a Deadwood saloon (1876) by a man whom he had supposed to have injured. "Arkansaw Bill" an outlaw, was driven out of Pierre in the early 80's, came back in defiance and, while making a disturbance, was killed by a vigilance committee. "Jack" Sully was a noted cattle rustler across the river and met the fate of most of such characters. Some of these have been embalmed in story.

SOURCES:—

Various state and local histories.

Historical Collections, Vols. I, II.

CHAPTER XXVII.

LITERARY BEGINNINGS.

1. Our state is too new to have attempted much along the line of literary endeavor. The energies of her people have been directed in other channels. The soil had to be subdued, mines opened and a commonwealth erected. Now that these things are well under way, we may expect to see more attention paid to literary pursuits. Already an humble beginning has been made and some of our writers have acquired more than a state-wide reputation.

2. History was about the first subject to receive attention. As early as 1866, Hon. Moses K. Armstrong wrote an "Early History of Dakota Territory," which was so complete, as far as it went, that has formed the basis of several other sketches which have followed. Dr. William M. Blackburn left a manuscript history of the state which has since been published by the State Historical Society. Mrs. Anna E. Tallent and Rev. Peter Rosen have each given us a history of the Black Hills and Dr. Thomas M. Shanafelt contributed a "Baptist History of South Dakota." A few local historians have done good work. The compiler of the 1900 edition of this brief history of the state, has since added two other volumes to the state's quota, besides publishing the results of much valuable work in the line of original research.

3. The poetic muse has been frequently courted. Several little volumes of verse have been issued: "Dakota Zephyrs," by Sam T. Clover; "Midst the Coteaus of Dakota," by Doane Robinson; "Across the Wheat," by Will Dillman; "Happy Days," by Charles E. Holmes; "Hagar," by Rollin J. Wells; and one each by Robert V. Carr and Will P. Chamberlain. Selected pieces of verse from the pens of Mortimer Crane Brown and others, who have contributed to newspapers and magazines, make up a creditable little volume, entitled "A Book of Dakota Rhymes;" collected and arranged by B. W. Burleigh and G. G. Wenzlaff. This latter volume does not include all who might now be mentioned, since it was published in 1898.

4. Some may say that a start was made in imaginative writing when the first "boom" pamphlets were produced. Activity, however, in the creation of creditable works of fiction has more than kept pace with other kinds of authorship. While not now residents of the state, three or four writers, who have had successful careers, lived here for a time and either commenced their work while with us or drew upon their experiences and observations for romantic material. Hamlin Garland's "Little Norsk" and "Main Travelled Roads" have a Dakota setting. F. H. Carruth's "Voyage of the Rattletrap" is founded upon a pioneer experience. Rev. Stewart Sheldon, author

of "In His Steps" was pastor of the Congregational church at Yankton a few years.

Judge George H. Marquis has written a Dakota story, "Fairview's Mystery" and Kate and Virgil Boyle are joint authors of "Langford of the Three Bars", a story of merit. Will Lillibridge has produced two novels that have been well received and had an extensive sale, "Ben Blair" and "Where the Trail Divides." This is a partial list of our novelists. There are others of promise.

5. Of scientific writers, there are a few who have published the results of their investigations. Prof. James E. Todd holds high rank as a geologist and Dr. Cleophas C. O'Hara has won favorable notice in the same line. F. F. B. Coffin published treatises on irrigation and other subjects.

Prof. Willis E. Johnson is the author of a work on Mathematical Geography" which is published by a leading book company.

6. Several educational texts bear the imprint of prominent local and outside publishing houses. Gen. W. H. H. Beadle wrote a "History and Geography of Dakota." Prof. H. J. Davenport is the author of a work entitled the "Principles of Political Economy." Prof. George Lilley evolved his "Elements of Algebra" while a resident of the state and Prof. Jas. H. Shepard has written a "Brief Course in Chemistry" for use in secondary schools. Prof. J. A. Ross contributes a "Civil Government of South Dakota" and Drs. Smith and Young are joint authors of the "State and Nation" and a "History and Government of South Dakota," and individual work, besides.

7. A number of miscellaneous titles may be mentioned as showing the variety of subjects treated: "The Biography of a Prairie Girl," by Eleanor Gates, who was an early resident; "The Smoked Yank," by Gen. Melvin Grigsby; "A Plea for an American Language," by Elias Molee; several volumes of Sioux Indian texts and language studies by Revs. Riggs and Williamson; "A Gumbo Lily" and "A Dakota Girl," by Stella Gilman; "Indian Boyhood" and "Red Hunters," by Dr. Charles A. Eastman (Ohiyesa;) and "Indian Legends," by Zit-kala-za. The latter two authors are native Indians, the one a young lady.

Omissions in the above lists of writers are possible but not intentional. Less pretentious but more or less valuable is the work of certain newspaper men and pamphleteers, who have done their part in giving character to our growing literary output.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CONCLUSION

1. South Dakota, in the fifty years which have elapsed since her first considerable settlement, has passed through the varying vicissitudes incident to pioneer life, in some of her experiences suffering even more than ordinary difficulties, all of which she has resolutely put behind her and at the beginning of the twentieth century finds herself in the truest sense a commonwealth.

2. Endowed with a soil of uniform fertility, with a climate unsurpassed for healthfulness, and with a population of indomitable pluck and courage, loyal and intelligent, these are an unfailing guarantee of a future which shall crown the state the equal of any other in the Union.

3. Many of the hardships experienced by the early settlers was due to the fact that climatic conditions existing in South Dakota demanded different agricultural processes from those employed in the more eastern states and these new processes had necessarily to be evolved from experience. Intelligent experimentation has developed methods adapted to the environment and in point of per capita production, South Dakota has for several years past exceeded all the other states. In 1905 and 1906 the cash value of new wealth produced in each year was more than two hundred and fifty dollars per capita. On August 22d, 1907 the bank examiners reported over \$50,000,000 deposited in the banks of South Dakota, being over \$100 per capita.

4. In addition to her boundless agricultural wealth, thirty-four years of development have proven her gold mines to be inexhaustible. The mineral production for 1906 approximated \$10,000,000.

5. The settlers early laid the foundation for a broad and liberal educational system. The first territorial legislature on April 22, 1862, located a state university at Vermilion. This institution, which has developed into one of great strength and usefulness, was not opened until October 16th, 1882. The state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, which is combined with the government experiment station, is located at Brookings; the state school of mines, a technical school for imparting instruction in mineralogy, metallurgy and mining engineering, is established at Rapid City, and there are state normal schools at Madison, Spearfish, Aberdeen and Springfield. The state also maintains a school for deaf mutes at Sioux Falls, a school for the blind at Gary and an industrial (reform) school at Plankinton.

The following figures on the productions of the state of South Dakota for the year 1898, were compiled by the Chicago Tribune, from the report of the U. S. department of agriculture.

Wheat, 40,000,000 bushels	\$25,000,000
Corn, 39,000,000 bushels.....	10,000,000
Gold and other minerals	10,000,000
Live stock	20,000,000
Oats, barley and rye	8,000,000
Flax and other grains.....	5,000,000
Hay and grass	8,000,000
Dairy and other products	4,000,000
Wool, hides and furs	2,000,000
Sundry items of agricultural output....	8,000,000

Total not counting manufacturers... \$100,000,000

In 1906 the estimated total had reached the sum of \$145,812,831.29.

6. There are also several important schools, of higher education, maintained by the different religious denominations. The oldest of these, in point of fact the oldest of the higher schools in the state, is Yankton College, Congregationalist, at Yankton. This church also has a college at Redfield. The Methodists maintain Dakota Wesleyan University at Mitchell and Black Hills Academy at Hot Springs. Huron College is Presbyterian, Sioux Falls College, Baptist. The Scandinavian Lutherans have a college at Canton and a normal school at Sioux Falls. The Catholics have a higher school for girls at Vermilion.

7. The crowning glory of the state is her system of common schools, comprising 3,300 separate schools with 5,000 teachers and 140,000 pupils. The system has a royal endowment of 2,000,000 acres of land, which under the provisions of the state constitution, may not be sold for less than \$10 per acre,* and the funds arising from the sales thereof are to be kept an inviolate investment for the maintenance of the schools.

8. In addition to the charitable and benevolent institutions endowed and conducted by the state government, the people of the state are maintaining several noteworthy charities and benevolences; among them the Children's Home at Sioux Falls, the Lutheran orphanage at Beresford, Catholic hospitals at Mitchell, Yankton, Pierre, Milbank and Hot Springs, and the Presbyterian hospital at Sioux Falls.

9. The United States government maintains advanced schools for the education of Indians at Chamberlain, Flandreau, Pierre and Rapid City in addition to numerous schools at the various agencies and at important Indian camps. The general government also has located an asylum for the insane Indians at Canton, and a National Sanitarium at Hot Springs.

10. With admission as a state, South Dakota was created a federal court district with a provision for semi-annual terms to be

Note:—* Chief credit is due to Gen. W. H. H. Beadle in the securing of this provision of the constitution.

held at Aberdeen, Deadwood, Pierre and Sioux Falls. The chambers of the court and offices of the court officers are established at Sioux Falls. Alonzo J. Edgerton was appointed the first Judge of the District court, and upon his death, August 10, 1896, John A. Carland was appointed his successor. Cryus J. Fry, Otto Peemiller, Edward G. Kennedy and Seth Bullock have been the marshals of the court.

11. From the territory to state; from trapper, pioneer trader, claim holder, ranchman to farmer and town builder with all the conveniences and many of the luxuries of life, such is the epitome of the history of the state. In one generation South Dakota has repeated the experiences of a century in other commonwealths. The accomplishments of her past must needs be the prophecy of her future.

THE END.

APPENDIX A.

DATE OF CREATION AND OF THE ORGANIZATION OF EACH COUNTY.

Name	When created	When organized	Pop. 1905
Aurora	Feb. 22, '79	Aug. 8, '82	14,562
Beadle	Jan. 8, '73	July 9, '80	10,064
Bon Homme	Apr. 5, '62	'62	11,135
Brookings	Apr. 5, '62	Jan. 21, '71	14,019
Brown	Feb. 22, '79	July 20, '80	17,794
Brule	Jan. 14, '75	Jan. 14, '75	5,237
Buffalo	Jan. 6, '64	Jan. 13, '71	705
Butte	Mar. 5, '81	July 11, '83	3,975
Campbell	Jan. 8, '73	Nov. 6, '83	4,587
Charles Mix	May 6, '62	Sept. 1, '79	11,212
Clark	Jan. 8, '73	Dec. 21, '80	8,701
Clay	Apr. 10, '62	'62	8,981
Codington	Feb. 15, '77	July 19, '78	11,295
Custer	Jan. 11, '75	Apr. 3, '77	2,899
Davison,	Jan. 8, '73	'74	10,057
Day	Feb. 22, '79	Dec. 5, '81	13,785
Deuel	Apr. 15, '62	Apr. 26, '78	7,477
Douglas	Jan. 10, '73	July 10, '82	5,974
Edmunds	Jan. 8, '73	July 14, '83	5,293
Fall River	Mar. 6, '83	Nov. 17, '83	4,222
Faulk	Jan. 8, '73	Oct. 25, '83	3,962
Grant	Jan. 8, '73	June 5, '78	9,600
Gregory	May 8, '62	Aug. 23, '98	7,024
Hamlin	Jan. 8, '73	Aug. 12, '78	6,962
Hand	Jan. 8, '73	July 10, '82	5,071
Hanson	Jan. 13, '71	Jan. 13, '71	5,669
Hughes	Jan. 8, '73	Nov. 20, '80	3,921
Hutchinson	May 8, '62	Jan. 13, '71	12,231
Hyde	Jan. 8, '73	Apr. 12, '84	1,882
Jerauld	Mar. 9, '83	Oct. 1, '83	3,576
Kingsbury	Jan. 8, '73	Dec. 13, '79	11,199
Lake	Jan. 8, '73	Sept. 1, '73	9,888
Lawrence	Jan. 11, '75	Mar. 5, '77	21,060
Lincoln	Apr. 15, '62	Dec. 30, '67	12,742
Lyman	Jan. 8, '73	May '93	4,263
Marshall	Mar. 10, '85	July 22, '85	7,101
McCook	Jan. 8, '73	May 16, '78	9,037
Meade	'89	May 7, '89	5,405
McPherson	Jan. 8, '73	Nov. 3, '83	5,727

Miner	Jan. 8, '73	Nov. 8, '80	6,271
Minnehaha	Apr. 15, '62	Jan. 4, '68	27,282
Moody	Jan. '73	Aug. 11, '73	8,893
Pennington	Jan. 4, '75	Mar. 5, '77	6,078
Potter	'73	Nov. 6, '83	2,978
Roberts	Mar. 8, '83	Aug. 1, '83	13,905
Sanborn	Mar. 9, '83	June 23, '83	5,387
Spink	Jan. 8, '73	July 22, '79	11,334
Stanley	Jan. 8, '73	'89	2,649
Sully	Jan. 8, '73	Apr. 4, '83	1,479
Turner	Jan. 13, '71	Jan. 13, '71	13,895
Union	'62	'62	11,212
Walworth	Jan. 8, '73	May 5, '83	4,005
Yankton	Apr. 10, '62	'62	13,398
Indian Reservations,			18,542
Total - - - - -			455,590

APPENDIX B.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTIES.

DATE OF SETTLEMENT AND NAME OF ORIGINAL SETTLER, SO FAR AS OBTAINABLE AND PLACE OF SETTLEMENT IN EACH COUNTY.

Aurora '79, by J. Briedenbach and Oliver P. Ames on Firesteel creek.

Beadle '79, by Charles Miner, at mouth of Pearl creek.

Brown '77, by Clarence D. Johnson, near Yorkville.

Bon Homme '28, by Zephyr Rencontre, at Bon Homme. Modern settlement by Geo. T. Rounds and others, '58, at Bon Homme.

Brookings '57, by Franklin J. DeWitt, at Medary. Abandoned. '69 by Nels O. Trygstad, at Medary.

Brule '22, by M. Bijou, at Bijou Hills. Abandoned. '73 by D. W. Spaulding, at Brule City.

Buffalo '01, by M. Loisee, on Cedar Island. Abandoned. '63,

Clark W. Thompson, at Crow Creek Agency.

Butte '77, in Belle Fourche and Hay creek valleys.

Campbell, about '64, by Andrew March, at Vanderbilt.

Charles Mix 1796, by M. Trudeau, at White Swan. Abandoned. '78 by N. B. and John W. Reynolds, at mouth of Cedar creek.

Clark '78, by John Bailey at Julian.

Clay '57, by Frost, Todd & Co., at Vermilion.

Codington '73, by David D. Keller and Joseph B. Montgomery at Lake Kampeska.

Custer '75, by Gordon Tallent and McKay, at Custer.

Davison '72, by Levi Hain, at mouth of Firesteel.

Day '68, by Francis Rondell, at Waubay.

Deuel '71, by Henry H. Herrick, at Gary.

Douglas '78, by Robert Dollard and R. Gage, at Tripp.

Edmunds '80, by Ezra Drew and Ira Dibble, at Ipswich.

Fall River '76, near Buffalo Gap.

Faulk '80, by parties from St. Louis, Missouri, center of county.

Grant '65, by Scot Roberts and Moses Mireau, at Bigstone.

Gregory '56, by Gen. Harney, at Ft. Randall.

Hamlin '77 at Lake Poinsett.

Hand '80, by Henry Kile, on Turtle creek.

Hanson '71, by Samuel and Peter Bloom, at Rockport.

Hughes '30, by Narcelle, at Rosseau.

Hutchinson '70, by John, Henry and Thomas Maxwell, at Maxwell's Mills.

Hyde '80, by several homesteaders.

Jerauld '76, by Levi Hain, at Wessington Springs.

Kingsbury '73, by Jacob Hanson, at Lake Albert.
Lake '70, by Willam Lee, at Lake Herman.
Lawrence '75, by gold miners.
Lyman '56, by fur traders.
Lincoln '61, by L. P. Hyde, at Canton.
McCook '71, by H. C. Miller, at Miller's Gulch.
McPherson '81, by colony of German-Russians.
Marshall '82, Frank Ford, Pleasant Valley.
Meade '75, at Sturgis, by Gillison Fletcher, Wm. Meyers.
Miner '79, by John O'Dell, at Howard.
Minnehaha '56, by D. M. Mills, at Sioux Falls.
Moody '57, by Dakota Land Co., at Flandreau.
Pennington '75, by transient prospectors.
Potter '82, by Frank Aldrich, Forest City.
Roberts about '79, name of parties unknown.
Sanborn '57, by G. W. Hunter, near Forestburg.
Spink '78, by Samuel W. Bowman and H. P. Packard, at Ashton.
Stanley, '17, by Joseph Le Framboise, at mouth of Bad river.
Sully, '82, by several homesteaders, near Blunt.
Turner '69, by Gideon C. Moody and others at Swan Lake.
Union '48, by Louis Le Plant, at Sioux Point.
Walworth '75, by Antoine Le Beau, at Le Beau.
Yankton '57, by Maj. W. P. Lyman, at James river ferry.

APPENDIX C.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

A complete list of all territorial officials, including all members of the territorial legislature.

The civil history of Dakota Territory dates from May 27, 1861, when Gov. William Jayne, appointed from Illinois, arrived at Yankton and entered upon the duties of his position, since then the territory has had ten executives, as follows:

William Jayne	'61-63	William A. Howard	'78-80
Newton Edmunds	'63-66	Nehemiah G. Ordway	'80-84
Andrew J. Faulk	'66-69	Gilbert A. Pierce	'84-87
John A. Burbank	'69-74	Louis K. Church	'87-89
John L. Pennington	'74-78	Arthur C. Mellette	'89-89

The other territorial officials of presidential appointment were as follows:

SECRETARIES.

John Hutchinson	'61-65	Oscar Whitney	'73-74
S. L. Spink	'65-69	Geo. H. Hand	'74-83
T. M. Wilkins	'69-70	J. M. Teller	'83-86
G. A. Batchelder	'70-72	M. L. McCormack	'86-89
E. S. McCook	'72-73	L. B. Richardson	'89-89

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Philemon Bliss	'61-64	Peter C. Shannon	'73-81
Ara Bartlett	'65-69	A. J. Edgerton	'81-85
George W. French	'69-73	Bartlett Tripp	'85-89

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

S. P. Williston	'61-65	Wm. E. Church	'83-86
J. S. Williams	'61-64	Louis K. Church	'85-87
Ara Bartlett	'64-65	Seward Smith	'84-84
W. E. Gleason	'65-66	W. H. Frances	'84-88
J. P. Kidder	'65-75	John E. Carland	'87-89
J. W. Boyles	'64-69	Wm. B. McConnell	'85-88
W. W. Brookings	'69-73	Chas. M. Thomas	'86-89
A. H. Barnes	'73-81	James Spencer	'87-89
G. G. Bennett	'75-79	Roderick Rose	'88-89
G. C. Moody	'78-83	C. F. Templeton	'88-89
J. P. Kidder	'78-83	L. W. Crofoot	'88-89
C. S. Palmer	'83-87	Frank R. Aikens	'89-89
S. A. Hudson	'81-85		

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

W. E. Gleason	'61-64	Hugh J. Campbell	'77-85
George H. Hand	'66-69	John E. Carland	'85-88
Warren Coles	'69-73	William E. Purcell	'88-89
William Pond	'73-77	John Murphy	'89-89

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William F. Shaffer	'61-61	J. B. Raymond	'77-81
G. M. Pinney	'61-65	Harrison Allen	'81-85
L. H. Litchfield	'65-72	Daniel W. Maratta	'85-89
J. H. Burdick	'72-77		

SUREVYORS GENERAL.

Geo. D. Hill	'61-65	Henry Experson	'77-81
William Tripp	'65-69	Cortez Fesseden	'81-85
W. H. H. Beadle	'69-73	Maris Taylor	'85-89
Wm. P. Dewey	'73-77	B. H. Sullivan	'89-89

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

J. B. S. Todd	'62-64	G. G. Bennett	'79-81
W. F. Burleigh	'64-69	R. F. Pettigrew	'81-83
S. L. Spink	'69-71	J. B. Raymond	'83-85
M. K. Armstrong	'71-75	Oscar S. Gifford	'85-88
J. P. Kidder	'75-79	Geo. A. Mathews	'88-89

FIRST LEGISLATURE.

The members of the first territorial legislature were elected, Sept. 16, 1861. The assembly convened at Yankton, March 17, 1862; and continued in session until May 15th. It passed 91 general laws 25 memorials to Congress and 25 private laws, among the latter, two divorces and one law incorporating the Missouri and Niobrara Railroad Company, Chapter 8 of general laws was a code of civil procedure, and included 617 sections. Chapter 9 was a code of criminal procedure of 262 sections. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

John H. Shober, President.

H. D. Betts, W. W. Brookings, J. S. Gregory, J. W. Boyle, A. Cole, Enos Stutsman, D. T. Bramble, Jacob Deuel.

HOUSE.

Geo. M. Pinney, Speaker.

Moses K. Armstrong, Christopher Maloney, Hugh S. Donaldson, Lyman Burgess, A. W. Puett, Reuben Wallace, J. A. Jacobson, John Stanage, Geo. P. Waldron, John C. McBride, John L. Tiernon, B. E. Wood. . .

Second Legislature—

The second legislature met at Yankton Dec. 1, 1862 and continued in session until Jan. 9, 1863. It passed 57 general laws including 33 chapters of a criminal code, 15 memorials to Congress and 8 private laws. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

W. W. Brookings, Jacob Deuel, J. H. Shober, Austin Cole, D. T. Bramble, J. Shaw Gregory, J. W. Boyle, J. McFetridge, H. D. Betts.

HOUSE.

A. J. Harlan, Speaker.*

M. K. Armstrong, M. H. Somers, Knud Larson, L. Bothun, Edward Gifford, F. D. Pease, J. Y. Buckman, J. A. Jacobson, A. W. Puett II. S. Donaldson, R. M. Johnson, N. J. Wallace, G. P. Waldron.

* Resigned Dec. 16. Succeeded by Moses K. Armstrong.

Third Legislature—

The third session convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1863 and continued until Jan. 15, 1864. It passed 42 general laws, including 5 amendments, 9 memorials to Congress, 16 private laws, and repealed 4 private laws. It had the following members:

COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone, John Mathers, D. P. Bradford, M. M. Rich, G. W. Kingsbury, Lasse Bothun, J. Shaw Gregory, J. O. Taylor, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, John J. Thompson.

HOUSE.

A. W. Puett, Speaker.

L. Burgess, L. A. Litchfield, Peter Keegan, Ole Bottolfson, W. W. Brookings, N. G. Curtis, E. M. Bond, Wm. Shriner, O. L. Pratt, John Lawrence, Henry Brooks, Knud Larson, Washington Reid, P. H. Risling, E. W. Wall, Jesse Wherry, Asa Matteson, B. A. Hill, Duncan Ross, Albert Gore.

Fourth Legislature—

The fourth session met at Yankton Dec. 5, 1864 and continued until Jan. 13, 1865. It passed 32 general laws, including the penal code of 18 titles, 3 amendments, 7 memorial and joint resolutions and 9 private laws. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Enos Stutsman, President.

J. M. Stone, G. W. Kingsbury, J. O. Taylor, M. M. Rich, John

Mathers, Lasse Bothun, Hugh Compton, Franklin Taylor, D. P. Bradford, J. Shaw Gregory, John J. Thompson.

HOUSE.

W. W. Brookings, Speaker.

L. Burgess, I. P. Buigman, A. Christy, B. W. Collar, Felicia Fallas, J. R. Hanson, Beter Keegan, Geo. W. Kellogg, P. Lemoges, John Lawrence, M. M. Matthieson, Helge Mathews, Francis McCarthy, John W. Owens, G. W. Pratt, Washington Ried, John Rouse, William Shriner, George Stickney, E. W. Hall, John W. Turner.

Fifth Legislature—

The fifth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1865, and continued to Jan. 12, 1866. It passed 33 general laws, including three chapters of a criminal code, 22 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 7 private laws. It had the following members:

COUNCIL.

George Stickney, President.

M. K. Armstrong, Austin Cole, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. LaBreech, Nathaniel Ross, Enos Stutsman, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks.

HOUSE.

G. B. Bigelow, Speaker.

T. C. Watson, E. C. Collins, William Walter, Michael Curry, Micheal Ryan, James Whitehorn, H. J. Austin, Amos Hampton, Frank Taylor, James McHenry, Joseph Ellis, A. M. English, Jacob Brauch, H. C. Ash, S. C. Fargo, W. W. Brookings, J. A. Lewis, Chas. H. McCarthy, William Stevens, Edward Lent, George W. Kellogg, Charles Cooper, Jonathan Brown.

Sixth Legislature—

The sixth session convened at Yankton Dec. 4, 1866, and continued to Jan. 12, 1867. It passed 23 general laws, including ten amendments and 5 repeals, 7 private laws and 21 memorials and joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

M. K. Armstrong, President.

Austin Cole, A. G. Fuller, G. W. Kingsbury, Chas. LaBreech, J. A. Lewis, D. M. Mills, Nathaniel Ross, O. F. Stevens, John J. Thompson, John W. Turner, A. L. Van Osdel, Knud Weeks.

HOUSE.

J. B. S. Todd, Speaker.

H. C. Ash, Horace J. Austin, D. T. Bramble, W. N. Collamer, Michael Curry, Hugh Fraley, Thomas Frick, I. T. Gore, William Gray, Hans Gunderson, M. U. Hoyt, Daniel Hodgen, Amos Hanson,

R. M. Johnson, Geo. W. Kellogg, Vincent LaBelle, Chas. H. McCarthy, N. C. Stevens, William Stevens, John Trumbo, Franklin Taylor, Eli B. Wixon, Kirwin Wilson.

Seventh Legislature—

Convened at Yankton Dec. 2, 1867, and adjourned Jan. 10, 1868. Passed 37 general laws, including 2 amendments, 5 private laws and 18 memorials and joint resolutions. Chapter 1 of the general laws was a code of civil procedure under 14 titles. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Horace J. Austin, President.

W. W. Brookings, W. W. Benedict, Aaron Carpenter, R. J. Thomas, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, Geo. W. Kellogg, C. E. Rossteuscher, Chas. H. McIntyre, D. M. Mills, J. A. Lewis.

HOUSE.

Enos Stutsman, Speaker.

William Blair, William Brady, F. Bronson, Jacob Brauch, Jonathon Brown, Caleb Cummings, Michael Curry, F. J. DeWitt, Martin V. Farris, Felicia Fallas, I. T. Gore, Hans Gunderson, Amos Hanson, M. U. Hoyt, John L. Jolly, James Keegan, G. C. Moody, T. Nelson, Micheal Ryan, Calvin G. Shaw, John J. Thompson, J. D. Tucker, Thomas C. Watson.

Eighth Legislature—

Convened at Yankton Dec. 7, 1868, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1869. Passed 27 general laws, 17 special and private laws and 19 memorials and resolutions. It had the following membership.

COUNCIL.

N. J. Wallace, President.

Horace J. Austin, W. W. Benedict, W. W. Brookings, Aaron Carpenter, Hugh Fraley, R. R. Green, A. H. Hampton, Geo. W. Kellogg, J. A. Lewis, Chas. H. McIntyre, C. F. Rossteuscher, B. E. Wood.

HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

Alfred Abbott, Chas. D. Bradley, G. G. Bennett, Calvin M. Brooks, Jacob Brauch, John Clemetson, N. G. Curtis, J. M. Eves, J. Shaw Gregory, J. T. Hewlett, O. T. Hagan, John L. Jolly, A. W. Jameson, Hiram Keith, James Keegan, Lewis Larson, Knud Larson, J. LaRoche, Joseph Moulin, Chas. Ricker, Enos Stutsman, M. H. Somers, R. T. Vinson.

Ninth Legislature —

Convened at Yankton Dec. 5, 1870, and continued to Jan. 12, 1871. It passed 44 general laws, including a civil code of 2,034 sections, 12 special and private laws, 32 memorials to Congress and 7 joint resolutions. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Emory Morris, President.

M. K. Armstrong, Jacob Brauch, W. W. Cuppett, Hugh Fraley, Silas W. Kidder, Nelson Miner, Chas. H. McIntyre, J. C. Kennedy, W. T. McKay, James M. Stone, John W. Turner.

HOUSE.

George H. Hand, Speaker.

Chas. Allen, V. R. L. Barnes, F. J. Cross, C. P. Dow, A. P. Hammond, John Hancock, Wm. Holbrough, O. B. Iverson, H. A. Jerauld, James Keegan, J. LaRoche, Nelson Learned, A. J. Mills, E. Miner, Noah Wherry, R. Mostow, S. L. Parker, Amos F. Shaw, Phillip Sherman, John C. Sinclair, Ole Sampson, E. W. Wall.

Tenth Legislature—

The tenth session met at Yankton Dec. 2, 1872, and continued to Jan. 10, 1873. It passed 52 general laws, including 7 amendments and 4 repeals, 15 special and private laws, 4 joint resolutions and 42 memorials to Congress. It had the following membership:

COUNCIL.

Alex. Hughes, President.

D. T. Bramble, E. B. Crew, H. P. Cooley, J. Flick, John Lawrence, Nelson Miner, Joseph Mason, J. Gehan, Chas. H. McIntyre, Enos Stutsman, O. F. Stevens, Henry Smith.

HOUSE.

A. J. Mills, Speaker.

Samuel Ashmore, Ole Bottolfson, John Becker, Jacob Brauch, Newton Clark, N. B. Campbell, Michael Glynn, William Hamilton, James Hyde, Cyrus Knapp, T. A. Kingsbury, Judson LaMoure, E. A. Williams, Ephriam Miner, George Norbeck, Joseph Roberts, A. B. Wheelock, O. C. Peterson, Silas Rohr, Martin Trigstadt, J. W. Turner, John Thompson, B. E. Wood, W. P. Lyman, Jens Peterson.

Eleventh Legislature—

Met at Yankton Dec. 7, 1874, and adjourned Jan. 15, 1875. Enacted 93 general laws, including 17 amendments and nine repeals, 15 special and private laws and 24 memorials to Congress. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

John L. Jolly, President.

H. J. Austin, Jacob Brauch, Phillip Chandler, Benton Fraley,

W. G. Harlan, John Lawrence, A. McHench, M. Pace, M. W. Sheaf, O. F. Stevens, Clark S. West, E. A. Williams.

HOUSE.

G. C. Moody, Speaker.

H. O. Anderson, George Bosworth, Hector Bruce, J. L. Berry, L. Bothun, Michael Curry, Desire Chausse, J. M. Cleland, Patrick Hand, John H. Haas, Knud Larson, Joseph Zitka, H. N. Luce, W. T. McKay, Henry Riefsnyder, Amos F. Shaw, C. H. Stearns, Ira Ellis, L. Sampson, S. Stevenson, A. L. Van Osdel, M. M. Williams, Scott Wright, James M. Wohl, O. B. Larson.

Twelfth Legislature.—

Convened at Yankton Jan. 9, 1877, and continued until Feb. 17, 1877. It passed 13 general laws, including 2 chapters of criminal code, 10 joint resolutions and memorials to Congress and 33 private laws. It had the following membership.

COUNCIL.

W. A. Burleigh, President.

Henry S. Black, M. W. Bailey, Wm. Duncan, Hans Gunderson, Judson La Moure, Nelson Miner, A. J. Mills, Robert Wilson, R. F. Pettigrew, J. A. Potter, C. B. Valentine, J. A. Wallace.

HOUSE.

D. C. Hagle, Speaker.

J. M. Adams, A. L. Boe, H. A. Burke, *J. Q. C. Burbank, W. H. H. Beadle, T. S. Clarkson, G. S. S. Codington, W. F. Dunham, A. G. Hopkins, M. O. Hexon, E. Hackett, D. M. Inman, Erick Iveson, Chas. Maywold, F. M. Ziebach, Hans Myron, John Shellberg, John Falde, D. Stewart, Asa Sargent, John Tucker, Franklin Taylor, John Thompson, C. H. VanTassel, S. Soderstrom.

*Awarded the seat of D. M. Kelleher on the twenty-ninth day of the session.

Thirteenth Legislature—

Met at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 14, to Feb. 22, 1879. It passed 59 general laws, including 26 amendments and 1 repeal, and 51 special and local laws. The following was the membership:

COUNCIL.

George H. Walsh, President.

Wm. M. Cuppett, M. H. Day, Ira Ellis, Newton Edmunds, W. L. Kuykendall, Nelson Miner, Robt. Macnider, R. F. Pettigrew, S. G. Roberts, Silas Rohr, C. B. Valentine, H. B. Wynn.

HOUSE.

John R. Jackson, Speaker.

Alfred Brown, J. Q. Burbank, P. N. Cross, D. W. Flick, A. B.

Fockler, John R. Gamble, Ansley Gray, Hans Gunderson, Peter J. Hoyer, Ola A. Helvig, O. I. Hosboe, A. Hoyt, S. A. Johnson, John Langness, A. Mauksch, Nathaniel C. Whitfield, J. M. Peterson, Michael Shely, A. Simonson, James H. Stevens, D. Stewart, E. C. Walton, J. F. Webber, Canute Weeks, Martin M. Trygstadt.

Fourteenth Legislature—

Met at Yankton and continued in session from Jan. 11 to March 7, 1881, passing 142 general laws, including 276 amendments and 2 repeals, and 76 special and private laws. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

George H. Walsh, President.

M. H. Day, Ira W. Fisher, John R. Gamble, John L. Jolley, J. A. J. Martin, J. O'B. Scoby, Amos F. Shaw, J. F. Wallace, John Walsh, G. W. Wiggin, John R. Wilson.

HOUSE.

J. A. Harding, Speaker.

James Baynes, F. J. Cross, G. H. Dicky, L. B. French, C. B. Kennedy, P. Landmann, J. H. Miller, Knud Nomland, V. P. Theilman, A. Thorne, P. Warner, S. A. Boyles, W. H. Donaldson, E. Ellefson, John D. Hale, D. M. Inman, Judson LaMoure, S. McBratney, I. More, S. Rohr, D. Thompson, A. L. VanOsdel, E. P. Wells.

Fifteenth Legislature—

Convened at Yankton, Jan. 9, and continued to March 9, 1883, passing 116 general laws, including 33 amendments and 1 repeal, 44 special and local laws. This was the last session at Yankton. The following was the membership:

COUNCIL.

J. O'B. Scoby, President.

F. N. Burdick, J. R. Jackson, F. M. Ziebach, S. G. Roberts, F. J. Washabaugh, H. J. Jerauld, Wm. P. Dewey, E. H. McIntosh, Geo. H. Walsh, J. Nickeus, E. McCaully.

HOUSE.

E. A. Williams, Speaker.

Ira Ellis, M. C. Tychsen, John Thompson, W. B. Robinson, R. C. McAllister, F. P. Phillips, Geo. W. Sterling, W. S. Rinehart, E. M. Bowman, C. P. Harvey, D. M. Inman, H. VanWoert, J. B. Wynn, B. R. Wagner, John C. Pyatt, George Rice, Wm. H. Lamb, J. W. Nowlin, A. A. Choteau, O. M. Towner, B. W. Benson, L. J. Allred, N. E. Nelson.

Sixteenth Legislature—

Met at Bismarck, January 13, and continued to March 13, 1885.

There were 151 general laws, including 59 amendments and 6 repeals and 50 special and local laws. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

J. H. Westover, President.

A. C. Hueston, Wm. Duncan, John R. Gamble, A. Sheridan Jones, B. R. Wagner, A. M. Bowdle, R. F. Pettigrew, Geo. R. Farmer, H. H. Natwick, C. H. Cameron, J. P. Day, A. B. Smedley, V. P. Kennedy, F. J. Washabaugh, S. P. Wells, Chas. Richardson, Johnson Nickeus, C. D. Austin, D. H. Twomey, Geo. H. Walsh, John Flittie, Judson LaMoure, P. J. McLaughlin.

HOUSE.

George Rice, Speaker.

Ole Holvig, John Larson, Eli Dawson, Hans Myron, A. L. VanOsdel, Hugh Langan, J. P. Ward, J. H. Swanton, A. J. Parshall, Mark Ward, C. S. Huston, H. M. Clark, P. L. Runkel, J. M. Bayard, H. W. Smith, W. H. Riddell, John Hobart, J. C. Southwick, V. V. Barnes, J. A. Pickler, J. T. Blakemore, G. W. Pierce, M. L. Miller, G. H. Johnson, M. T. DeWoody, E. Huntington, F. A. Eldridge, A. S. Sprague, E. W. Martin, H. M. Gregg, A. McCall, E. A. Williams, W. F. Steele, Henry W. Coe, J. Stevens, S. E. Stebbins, P. J. McCumber, H. S. Oliver, T. M. Pugh, E. T. Hutchinson, W. N. Roach, C. W. Morgan, J. W. Scott, D. Stewart, H. Stong, H. H. Ruger, P. McHugh.

Seventeenth Legislature—

Met at Bismarck Jan. 11, 1887, and continued until March 11, 1887. There were 170 general laws enacted including 47 amendments and 2 repeals and 37 special and local laws. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Geo. A. Mathews, President.

Roger Allin, Wm. T. Collins, John Cain, W. E. Dodge, E. W. Foster, Melvin Grigsby, Alexander Hughes, T. M. Martin, P. J. McCumber, C. H. Sheldon, E. G. Smith, J. S. Weiser, T. C. Bogart, A. W. Campbell, P. C. Donovan, E. C. Erickson, H. Galloway, G. A. Harstad, J. D. Lawler, C. D. Mead, E. T. Sheldon, S. P. Wells, F. J. Washabaugh.

HOUSE.

George G. Crose, Speaker.

Fred H. Adams, John Bidlake, J. W. Burnham, D. S. Dodds, Thos. M. Elliott, D. W. Ensign, J. H. Fletcher, F. Green, A. A. Harkins, C. B. Hubbard, J. G. Jones, James M. Moore, T. F. Mentzer, C. I. Miltimore, John D. Patton, D. F. Royer, J. Schnaidt, F. M. Shook, D. Stewart, E. W. Terrill, J. V. White, Wilson Wise, L.

O. Wyman, Frank R. Aikens, W. N. Berry, A. M. Cooke, M. H. Cooper, John R. Dutch, John A. Ely, Wm. H. Fellows, Wm. Glendenning, J. T. Gilbert, W. J. Hawk, John Hobart, R. McDonell, F. A. Morris, H. J. Mallory, J. E. Patten, A. J. Pruett, W. R. Ruggles, D. W. Sprague, A. H. Stewart, B. H. Sullivan, Chas. B. Williams, James P. Ward, E. A. Williams, John Woltzmuth.

Eighteenth Legislature—

Convened at Bismarck, Jan. 8, and adjourned March 9, 1889, having enacted 120 general laws, including 34 amendments and 2 repeals, and 19 joint resolutions, and memorials. This was the last territorial assembly. The membership was as follows:

COUNCIL.

Smith Stimmel, President.

Roger Allin, Irenus Atkinson, Peter Cameron, A. W. Campbell, M. H. Cooper, Coe I. Crawford, Robert Dollard, E. C. Erickson, S. L. Glaspell, James Halley, G. A. Harstad, Alex Hughes, Robert Lowery, Hugh McDonald, John Miller, J. H. Patten, David W. Poindexter, Joseph C. Ryan, C. A. Soderburg, Geo. H. Walsh, F. J. Washabaugh, James A. Woolheiser, A. L. VanOsdel.

HOUSE.

Hosmer H. Keith, Speaker.

F. H. Adams, Frank R. Akins, Joseph Allen, C. H. Baldwin, R. L. Bennett, E. H. Bergman, B. F. Bixler, J. W. Burham, A. D. Clark, J. B. Cooke, T. A. Douglas, Thomas Elliot, J. H. Fletcher, J. M. Green, A. J. Grenna, S. P. Howell, Harry F. Hunter, J. G. Jones, I. S. Lampman, W. S. Logan, Frank Lillibridge, H. J. Mallory, Peter McHugh, Edwin McNeil, C. J. Miller, F. A. Morris, C. C. Newman, P. P. Palmer, A. L. Patridge, H. S. Parkin, John D. Patten, O. C. Potter, D. M. Powell, M. M. Price, Wm. Ramsdell, D. F. Royer, G. W. Ryan, H. H. Sheets, J. C. Smith, W. E. Swanston, C. J. Trude, John Trumble, N. Upham, O. R. VanEttan, J. B. Welcome, D. R. Wellman, J. V. White.

APPENDIX D.

PERSONNEL OF THE STATEHOOD MOVEMENT.

The following is the membership of the great division and statehood convention held at Huron, June 19, 1883. The action of which resulted in the first constitutional convention.

Aurora—S. L. Baker, L. S. Cull, E. B. Robey, J. C. Ryan, E. H. McIntosh.

Beadle—Karl Gerner, S. A. Armstrong, John Blair, Fred Grant, John Cain, A. B. Melville, L. S. Hazen, S. C. Nash, E. A. Morse, J. W. Shannon.

Brown—N. T. Hauser, M. J. Gordon, S. H. Jumper, John H. Drake, W. B. McChesney, E. A. Bowers, A. O. Titus, W. Winters.

Brookings—H. H. Natwick, C. A. Kelsey, Geo. A. Mathesw, C. H. Stearns, L. P. McClarren, Page Downing, S. G. Mayland, H. P. Finnegan, D. J. Darrow, S. W. Lockwood, Chas. Davis, E. E. Gaylord, C. W. Williams, J. O'B. Scoby, Frank Adams, Ole Knutdson.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Brule—A. G. Kellam, John H. King, F. M. Goodykoontz, D. Warner, L. W. Lewis, Chas. Cotton, S. W. Duncan, E. J. Wells.

Bon Homme—M. H. Day, F. M. Ziebach, Robert Dollard, C. T. McCoy, John L. Truner, Joseph Zitka, F. A. Morgan, T. O. Bogart, C. T. Campbell, Peter Byrne, Frank Trumbo, John C. Memmer, J. C. Klemme, John Todd, J. H. Stevens, C. S. Rowe, Robt. Kirk, O. Richmond.

Campbell—S. S. Bassett.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, S. J. Conklin, E. F. Conklin, Don R. Frazier.

Clay—E. B. Dawson, C. G. Shaw, J. Kimball, A. L. Newton, J. E. White, H. Newton, John R. Whiteside, C. E. Prentis, Ben Collar, Jared Runyon, A. H. Lathrop, G. S. Agersberg.

Codington—H. R. Pease, L. D. Lyon, D. C. Thomas, E. M. Dennis, E. Wheelock, T. A. Kingsbury, A. D. Chase, Oscar Kemp, O. E. Dewey, Wm. M. Pierce, Geo. A. Edes, C. C. Wiley, L. D. F. Poore, W. O. Frazer, W. H. Donaldson.

Davison—H. C. Green, S. D. Cook, S. F. Goodykoontz, J. D. Fegan, S. W. Rathburn, R. F. Allerton, John Pease, E. S. Johnston, George S. Bidwell, James Foster, Douglas Leffingwell, W. H. Blackman.

Day—E. R. Ruggles, M. Moulton, O. A. James, B. F. Stringham.

Douglas—W. E. Tipton, Geo. H. Woolman, J. J. Devy, F. E. Lawrence.

Faulk—J. H. DeVoe, J. A. Pickler, L. VanHorn.

Grant—A. B. Smedley, A. Wardall, J. W. Bell, A. J. Blesser,

P. E. Skaken, A. H. Lewis, W. M. Evans, S. S. Lockhart, O. J. Scheie, J. B. Whitcomb, John Buzzell, A. H. Nash, J. R. Eastman, J. A. Drake, A. C. Dodge, J. C. Knapp.

Hand—W. H. Kephart, B. F. Payne, R. T. Smith, E. S. Vorheis, C. E. Cort, G. O. Hutson, G. W. Livingston, C. A.

Hanson—W. S. Arnold, L. P. Chapman, Wheelock, S. L. Page. A. J. Parshall, F. B. Foster.

Hughes—H. L. Campbell, C. D. Mead, W. S. Wells, H. R. Horner, V. E. Prentis, C. W. Richardson, Wm. Strough, H. E. Dewey.

Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, L. L. Eisen, Henry Hiel, David Ballou, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, John Shamber.

Hyde—M. G. Sinon, E. O. Parker, L. E. Whitcher.

Kingsbury—Philip Lawrence, Thomas H. Ruth, Thos. Reed, J. A. Risedorph, A. I. Keith, M. A. Brown, A. Whiting, J. A. Owen, D. C. Kline, L. F. Dow, J. C. Gipson, J. J. Sweet.

Lawrence—G. C. Moody, B. G. Caulfield, S. P. Romans, Porter C. Warner, W. L. Hamilton, S. B. Smith, A. J. Knight, G. G. Bennett, W. H. Parker, W. R. Steel, Dighton Corson, A. J. Harding, John R. Wilson, C. F. Tracy, W. H. Ryley, M. H. Gregg, T. E. Harvey, H. O. Anderson, D. K. Dickinson, W. J. Larimer, Dolph Edwards, J. O. Gunsully, Geo. F. Robinson, J. W. Garland, John H. Davey, Thomas Hartland, John C. Ryan, Joseph Ramsdell.

Lincoln—L. Hindsley, A. Boynton, J. W. Taylor, E. B. Peterson, B. C. Jacobs, A. B. Wheelock, W. K. State, Lars Helme, Robt. Pierce, Elling Opsal, Thomas Wright, O. D. Hinkley, Wm. Bradshaw, A. P. Dixon, Geo. Conklin, Wm. M. Cuppett.

McCook—J. E. Rutan, J. T. McKee, J. M. Bayard, E. Thomas, E. H. Wilson, John F. Norton, D. S. Pond, H. G. Miller.

Miner—S. H. Bronson, Mark Harris, G. A. Martin, J. P. Ryan, M. A. Moore, H. W. Eddy, F. Brittan, W. G. James.

Minnehaha—R. F. Pettigrew, E. W. Caldwell, C. W. Hubbard, J. Scheatzel, Jr., Melvin Grigsby, J. R. Jackson, John Langness, W. W. Brookings, C. H. Winsor, T. H. Brown, D. R. Bailey, B. F. Campbell, G. A. Uline, S. Wilkinson, D. S. Glidden, C. F. McKinney, A. C. Phillips, T. S. Free, W. A. Wilkes.

Moody—H. M. Williamson, A. G. Barnard, Wm. Ramsdell, T. E. Carter, Roger Brennen, L. W. Sherman, F. E. Whalem, N. Vance, C. D. Pratt, John Hobart, A. P. Allen, Phil Clark.

Potter—O. L. Mann.

Sanborn—C. H. VanTassel, H. E. Mayhew, N. B. Reed, Wm. McFarland, Geo. Lawrence, W. F. Kenfield, F. W. Thaxter, O. H. Jones.

Spink—E. C. Marriner, C. H. Seely, C. N. Keith, M. Moriarty, F. W. Rogers, J. H. Allen, J. J. Cushing, D. H. Reedan, R. B. Hassell, E. W. Foster, J. M. Miles, C. D. Fryberg, C. T. Howard, E. B. Korns.

Sully—J. A. Meloon, J. M. Moore, B. P. Hooven.

Turner—L. Newell, J. B. Currens, J. A. Hand, J. P. Coffman, A. T. Cathcart, G. W. Perry, Rev. Mr. Harmaling, Rev. Mr. Warnshuis, Jackson Davis, C. L. Douglas, Joel Fry, N. Tychsen, J. B. Beebe, T. H. Judson, F. S. Andrews, Mr. Parr.

Union—J. V. Hines, C. F. Mallahan, Halvor Knudson, C. H. Walworth, Geo. B. Freeman, J. C. Cittel, Geo. Ells, Jesse Akin, N. A. Kirk, Henry Kiplinger, Joseph Yerter, M. W. Sheaf, Adam Scott, Howard Mosier, J. G. Merrill, Thomas Roman.

Yankton—Bartlett Tripp, Joseph Ward, Geo. Brown, C. J. B. Harris, G. W. Kingsbury, John R. Gamble, Wilmot Whitfield, Newton Edmunds, J. R. Hanson, Fred Schnauber, Maris Taylor, E. Miner, Geo. H. Hand, I. E. West, S. A. Boyles, S. H. Gruber.

APPENDIX E.

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the list of delegates who formulated the first state constitution at Sioux Falls, September 1883:

Aurora—S. L. Baker, T. C. Kennelly, Frank P. Baum.

Beadle—A. B. Mellville, C. J. Shefler, Chas. Reed, Geo. F. Lane.

Bon Homme—Chas. T. McCoy, John L. Turner, Robert Dollard, F. M. Ziebach.

Brookings—G. S. Clevenger, B. J. Kelsey, A. S. Mitchell, T. R. Qualey.

Brown—M. J. Gordon, W. C. Houghton.

Brule—Alphonso G. Kellam, S. W. Duncan, G. E. Schwindt.

Buffalo—E. A. Herman.

Charles Mix—A. B. Lucas.

Clark—S. H. Elrod, C. G. Sherwood.

Clay—J. P. Kidder, J. R. Whiteside, J. Kimball, E. B. Dawson.

Codington—A. C. Mellette, Wm. Pierce, E. D. Wheelock, R. B. Spicer.

Davison—A. W. Hager, A. J. Waterhouse, John C. Tatman, John M. Pease.

Day—P. A. Gatchell, H. B. Managhan.

Douglas—J. F. Callahan.

Edmunds—H. A. Day.

Faulk—P. E. Knox.

Grant—J. C. Elliot, N. I. Lothian, W. T. Burman, B. P. Murphy.

Hamlin—John Hayes, J. P. Cheever.

Hand—B. R. Howell, Chas. E. Cort, Henry Miller, W. N.

Brayton.

Hanson—Frank B. Foster, L. P. Chapman, H. W. Peek.

Hughes—W. A. Lichtenwallner.

Hutchinson—A. Sheridan Jones, Karl Winter, S. M. Daboll, Mathias Schlimgen.

Hyde—Eli Johnson.

Jerauld—C. W. McDonald.

Kingsbury—Phillip Lawrence, John B. Smith, Knute Lewis, Chas. B. McDona.

Lake—M. W. Daley, R. A. Murray, R. Wentworth.

Lawrence—Gideon C. Moody, B. G. Caulfield, Porter Warner, Dolph Edwards.

Lincoln—Ocsar S. Gifford, Abraham Boynton, A. B. Wheelock, J. W. Taylor, J. V. Conklin, M. E. Rudolph, A. Sherman.

McCook—J. E. Rutan, W. S. Brooks.

Miner—S. H. Bronson, M. W. White, Geo. R. Farmer.

Minnehaha—Richard F. Pettigrew, Melvin Grigsby, John Bippus, B. F. Campbell, W. W. Brookings, W. C. Lovering, Albion Thorne, G. D. Bannister.

Moody—H. M. Williamson, C. S. Wellman, A. P. Allen, J. E. Whalen,

Pennington—R. C. Lake, C. L. Wood.

Sanborn—Alonzo Converse.

Spink—E. W. Foster, Thomas Sterling, D. N. Hunt, Charles N. Keith.

Sully and Potter—Edmund W. Eakin.

Turner—Joseph Allen, Christian Epple, Orange Still, A. Bertelson.

Union—Charles F. Mallahan, Ole Gunderson, Jesse Akin.

Yankton—John R. Gamble, Hugh J. Campbell, George H. Hand, Joseph Ward, Bartlett Tripp, Calvin J. B. Harris, Calvin E. Brooks.

APPENDIX F.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the membership of the second constitutional convention which convened at Sioux Falls, Sept. 8, 1885:

Aurora—Hiram F. Fellows, Matt A. Ryan.

Beadle—J. H. More, James K. P. McCallam, Frank F. B. Coffin, S. C. Weatherwax, J. M. Baker.

Bon Homme—Robert Dollard, George W. Snow, Daniel Wilcox.

Brookings—Miles R. White, Warren M. Wright, M. C. Walton.

Brown—J. D. Mason, C. J. McLeod, George R. Laybourne, T. J. Dow.

Brule—Alphonso G. Kellam, C. J. Maynard, C. M. Gregory.

Buffalo—Robert J. Brown.

Butte—M. J. Grant.

Campbell—Frank Alexander.

Charles Mix—Thomas Elfes.

Clark—John E. Bennett, R. A. Proudfit.

Clay—John H. Cleland, J. M. Schultz.

Codington—Stephen G. Updyke, Isaac M. Westfall.

Custer—Stephen M. Booth.

Deuel—Charles S. Lowe.

Edmunds—S. H. Cranmer.

Faulk—E. M. Jessup.

Grant—Henry Niell, N. I. Lothian.

Hamlin—Cyrus E. Andrus.

Hand—M. E. Williams, H. M. Smith, L. W. Lansing.

Hanson—W. Harvey Murphy, Isaac Gray, Sr.

Hughes—James A. Ward, Samuel Miller, William A. Lichtenwallner.

Hutchinson—David Belton, William Harding, Christian Beuchler.

Hyde—George C. Crose.

Jerauld—S. F. Huntley, Albert Gunderson.

Kingsbury—John A. Owen, Henry H. Sheets.

Lake—George L. Wright, William McGrath.

Lawrence—Gideon C. Moody, Dighton Corson, Kirk G. Phillips, Frank Ayers, W. H. Parker, John Johnson, Leo H. Weeden, Alpehus E. Frank.

Lincoln—Jeremiah Geehon, J. W. Taylor.

McPherson—Frank Gault, Sr.

McCook—Thos. F. Conniff, W. H. Goddard.

Miner—John H. Patten, Stephen A. Jones.

Minnehaha—Wilmot W. Brookings, E. P. Beebe, Andrew J. Berdahl, O. S. Gifford, J. B. Goddard, E. T. Oaks.

Pennington—James W. Fowler, W. H. Mitchell.

Potter—Willis C. Stone.

Roberts—Wm. G. Ashton.

Sanborn—Theodore D. Kanouse, Robert Dctt.

Spink—Joseph B. Churchill, Frank I. Fisher, Charles H.

Meyers, G. C. Brittian, George Boyer, Frank H. Craig.

Sully—C. M. Reed, H. F. Pendleton.

Turner—A. Haines, Joseph Allen, N. C. Tychsen, Robert C.

Tousley.

Union—Henry H. Blair, J. P. Kendall, John Dall.

Walworth—B. B. Potter.

Yankton—Alonzo J. Edgerton, Joseph Ward, Joseph R. Hanson, Hugh J. Campbell.

APPENDIX G.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is the list of members of the third and last constitutional convention which convened in Sioux Falls, July 4, 1889:

R. C. Anderson, Gann Valley; J. Kimball, Elkpoint; I. Atkinson, White; Alphonso G. Kellam, Chamberlain; Andrew J. Berdahl, Dell Rapids; T. W. P. Lee, Ashton; Christian Beuchler, Olivet; R. F. Lyons, Madison; S. F. Brott, Groton; W. Harvey Murphy, Alexandria; L. T. Boucher, Leola; V. T. McGillicuddy, Rapid City; Clark G. Coats, Sioux Falls; William McCusick, Wilmot; Ernest W. Caldwell, Sioux Falls; W. H. Matson, Iroquois; Dighton Corson, Deadwood; A. B. McFarland, Lennox; H. S. Craig, Mound City; Henry Neill, Milbank; Peter Couchman, Bangor; William S. O'Brien, Lead; George C. Cooper, Huron; Sanford Parker, Oelrichs; Edgar E. Clough, Watertown; Charles H. Price, Highmore; William Cook, Britton; Samuel S. Peck, Estelline; George H. Culver, Vermilion; Amund O. Ringsrud, Elkpoint; T. F. Diefendorf, Montrose; Samuel A. Ramsey, Woonsocket; T. H. Davis, Ipswich; John Scollard, Sturgis; J. Downing, Brookings; M. R. Stroupe, Aberdeen; J. G. Davies, Bowdle; William Stoddard, Groton; W. G. Dickinson, Webster; Thomas Sterling, Redfield; William Elliot, Hurley, C. G. Sherwood, Clark; A. J. Edgerton, Mitchell; I. R. Spooner, Lake Preston; E. G. Edgerton, Yankton; R. H. Smith, Burnside; H. W. Eddy, Canova; C. M. Thomas, Deadwood; J. A. Fowles, Canton; T. M. Thompson, Whitewood; H. T. Fellows, Plankinton; William VanEpps, Sioux Falls; C. S. Gifford, Dell Rapids; C. H. VanTassel, Artesian; W. H. Goddard, Montrose; Stephen B. VanBuskirk, Watertown; Calvin J. B. Harris, Yankton; Henry M. Williamson, Flaudreau; C. A. Houlton, Delmont; William T. Williams, Tyndall; M. R. Henninger, Westport; Chauncy L. Wood, Rapid City; H. A. Humphrey, Faulkton; S. A. Wheeler, Butte; David Hall, Onida; C. R. Wescott, Gary; S. E. Huntley, Wessington Springs; J. V. Willis, Plankinton; C. G. Hartley, Miller; J. F. Wood, Redfield; L. H. Hole, Huron; J. F. Whitlock, Gettysburg; John L. Jolley, Vermillion; F. G. Young, Madison; S. D. Jeffries, Clark; Joseph zitka, Tyndall.

APPENDIX H.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S WAR HISTORY.

South Dakota has participated in four military events, to-wit, "The Ree Conquest," 1823. "The Indian War," 1862-3. "The Messiah War," 1890. "The Spanish War," 1898-9. Mention of each has been made in the regular chronological order in the body of the work, but it has been thought wise to give a more detailed statement here than could be properly given in the text, adapted to school use.

THE ARICKARA CONQUEST.

Gen. W. H. Ashley, who was a native of Powhatan County, Virginia the first lieutenant-governor of Missouri, together with other gentlemen, about the year 1821 organized the Rocky Mountain Fur Company. He was engaged in fur trading and Missouri politics up to the time of his death, sometime in the year 1838. His first expeditions in the years 1822-3, were in Cordell flat boats, from St. Louis to Ft. Atkinson, and from there to the Yellowstone country, supplying his "forts" and post traders. With him generally went from 80 to 150 attendants, frontiersmen, French traders and servants.

During his expedition in 1822, he took occasion to flog an Arickara horse thief, thinking by that means that he could better intimidate the predatory thieving tribe and put an end to this method of interfering with the rapidity of his trading operations. The indignity was soundly borne in mind by the whole tribe, and by neighboring tribes until the return of the trading expedition in the spring of 1823, and was the prime cause of the trouble that ensued that year.

When Gen. Ashley reached the vicinity of the Arickara villages, which were located at the mouth of Grand river on the west side of the Missouri, on his return, there were some 600 warriors near them and about 400 of them were armed with British fuseses. They had, however, an indifferent supply of powder and ball. When Gen. Ashley came in sight, the Indians made signs of barter and one or two of his boats landed, while the remainder were at anchor in the stream. The Indians made representation that they wished to go on a big hunt and desired to trade for powder and ball. Gen. Ashley had all of his force with him except forty voyageurs, who through fear remained with the boats at anchor. The Indians feigned good nature until they had secured the ammunition desired. One by one his trappers were missed until the General became alarmed for their safety, at which the Indians became demonstrative. In a very few minutes every cottonwood tree in the vicinity of the boats was covered with British fuseses in the hands of an

Indian marksman. The firing became general and the traders lost thirteen of their number killed and nearly every man engaged was wounded. The men were panic stricken and the boats dropped down the river to an island and fortified themselves, awaiting a second attack. The Indians repaired to their nearest village and fortified.

Gen. Ashley at once applied to the commander at Ft. Atkinson for assistance. The expedition was soon on foot from Ft. Atkinson, near Council Bluffs, into the Arickara country to aid the volunteers and trappers. Ft. Atkinson then had only the sixth regiment and detachments of artillery, all under the immediate command of Col. Henry Leavenworth. The fort proper was commanded by Major A. R. Woolley. The outbreak occurred June 4th, 1823, and by July 3d, Col. Leavenworth and part of the sixth regiment left Ft. Atkinson for the seat of war, seven hundred miles distant. Artillery and provisions were to follow by cordelles and mackinaws in a few days. The lower Sioux Indians under their chief, White Bear, soon joined them to the number of 700 warriors. The company of Capt. Ben Riley, under his command, proceeded with the boats to guard the stores. They retained the rifles of the old organization and were destined to take an important part in the conflict. Gen. Atkinson was at that time in general command with headquarters at St. Louis, and Col. Leavenworth forwarded all dispatches to him, also asking for reinforcements. By July 10th troops were on the move from Baton Rouge and other points on the Mississippi to support Col. Leavenworth. The expedition followed closely along the east side of the Missouri for the entire distance. He had 220 regulars, 80 volunteers and 700 Indian allies. His artillery consisted of two 6-pound cannon, a 5½ inch Howitzer and some small swivels.

On the 8th of August 1823, the army of Col. Leavenworth, reinforced by Capt. Riley and his ordinance and stores, arrived in sight of the Arickara village fully prepared for the struggle. White Bear and his Indians took the advance, surrounding the villages as skirmishers. The chief, Gray Eyes, commanded the Arickaras. The story books tell us that these two great chiefs, in full view of the army, met in mortal combat, but the account of Col. Leavenworth is the only truthful statement of the mortality. He stated that Gray Eyes was killed in the first fire.

Capt. Riley with a company of riflemen and Lieutenant Bradley with a company of infantry, took possession of the hill above the village. Lieutenant Morris, with a six pounder and one five and a half inch howitzer, opened fire on the lower town. Lieutenant Perkins with another six pounder, reported to Capt. Vandenburg at the upper town and these pieces created consternation among the savages there. The ricochet of the round shot and the explosion of an occasional bomb greatly excited the Arickaras, who had never heard or seen the sight before. It was reported that one of these round shots killed Gray Eyes but that is now only conjecture. The

troops advanced to 100 steps of the Indian defences and stood without danger, so great was the Indian consternation and terror from the big guns. This continued during the 10th and 11th while an occasional shot would cut through a wigwam and bound through the village.

On the 11th, leave was given the Sioux to enter the Arickara cornfields, and by the 12th they began to skulk and hide, and in a few hours they openly abandoned the service, for some unaccountable reason. At 8 o'clock A. M., on the 12th Major Atkinson's company and Gen. Ashley's volunteers obtained permission to enter the cornfield to satisfy their hunger, the latter having had nothing to eat for two days.

The Arickaras, having lost about forty men killed, and their chief among the number, his successor, Little Thunder, quietly left the camp with his followers and was out of reach by daybreak of the 13th.

Col. Leavenworth was blamed for permitting this evasion of punishment, but history has fully vindicated him, as it was the end of hostilities, in this vicinity from that year until sometime after the year 1861.

On the 15th of August, the army of Col. Leavenworth embarked in its mackinaws and returned to Ft. Atkinson.

It is noteworthy that in this war, a volunteer company of South Dakotans, trappers along the Missouri river, was organized and tendered their services to Col. Leavenworth and rendered valiant service. Of these volunteers the names or sobriquets of only a half dozen have been preserved. These were, "Old Bill Williams," "William Subeette," "Pegleg" Smith, Bill Gordon, two men named Fitzpatrick, and William Rose, the latter the outlaw who accompanied the Astoria expedition.

THE INDIAN WAR, 1862—65.

The following is a complete roster of the officers and men who served in the First Dakota Cavalry, in the Indian War from 1862 to 1865. It was the original intention of the war department to place the Dakota cavalry under the command of Maj. W. P. Lyman, of Yankton, who through an error of the department was mustered into service before the organization of his regiment and then relieved from service, involving an official tangle which was never unraveled. In consequence the command of the battalion, throughout the war, devolved on Capt. Nelson Miner of Company A.

FIRST DAKOTA CAVALRY—OFFICERS.

Nelson Miner, Captain; J. K. Fowler, 1st Lieutenant, resigned; Frederick Plughoff, 2d Lieutenant, resigned; James M. Bacon, 1st Lieutenant; DeWitt C. Smith, 2d Lieutenant, resigned; David Benjamin, 2d Lieutenant; A. M. English, 1st Sergeant; Patrick Conway, 2d Sergeant; Kerwin Wilson, Commissary Sergeant; Peter F. Holden, Sergeant; William Newman, Sergeant; Benjamin F.

Estis, Sergeant; Jesse B. Watson, Sergeant; Horace J. Austin, Sergeant; Charles B. Stager, Sergeant; Joseph Ellis, Corporal; William Young, Corporal; George Falkenburg, Corporal; Christian H. Brurud, Corporal; Amos Shaw, Corporal; Adolph Mauksch, Corporal; Charles Wright, Corporal; Amund Hanson, Bugler; Edwin Wilkins, Bugler; Ananias Jones, Farrier; Robert Burckhart, Blacksmith.

PRIVATES.

Richard Alderson, Edward Anderson, John E. Allen, John Betz, Henry Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, David Campbell, John Claude, Nelson W. Cuseck, John Bell, Neils Ellingson, Nicholas Felling, Herman P. Fjeltvet, Louis Frick, Josiah Gray, Zachariah Haggin, George Hosick, James Kinney, Ole B. Larson, Cornelius Andrews, Michael Anderson, William Benedict, John Bell, George Bellows, John Bradley, Joseph Cramer, John Collins, James Cummings, Sabil Deloney, Julius Floeder, John O. Ford, Thomas Frick, Benjamin F. Gray, John Gibson, Benjamin Hart, John Johnson, Ole Lewesson, Charles Long, Merrit G. Lathrop, John Maskell, John McClellan, John D. Morse, James McBee, Ole Oleson, Peter Omeg, James E. Peters, Henry M. Pierce, Timothy Prindle, Peter A. Ramsey, Philip Sherman, John B. Snow, William Snyder, Abraham J. Trucks, John Trumbo, Thomas H. Weeks, Henry Woodruff, Jacob Ludwig, Thomas A. McLesse, Mathias J. Minde, Albert Munson, Andrew Oleson, Christian Oleson, Ole N. Orland, Loeman E. Phelps, George Pike, Oscar Phelps, Fred Robeart, John Solburger, Henry Snow, Thomas J. Tate, John Tallman, Charles Wambole, Joachine Will, Bucklin H. Wood.

COMPANY B—OFFICERS.

William Tripp, Captain; John R. Wood, 1st Lieutenant; T. Elwood Clark, 2d Lieutenant; Elija K. Robinson, 1st Sergeant; Norris J. Wallace, Q. M. Sergeant; Eli B. Wixon, Commissary Sergeant; Josiah R. Sanborn, Sergeant; Louis StOnge, Sergeant; Melancthon U. Hoyt, Sergeant; Samuel M. Crooks, Sergeant; Nathan McDaniels, Sergeant; Sterling L. Parker, Corporal; Myron Sheldon, Corporal; Chas. Leonard, Corporal; Sherman Clyde, Corporal; Lawrence Dignan, Corporal; Ferdinand Turgeon, Corporal; Trowbridge R. Jewell, Corporal; John S. Hall, Geo. W. Dimick, Corporal; Wm. H. H. Fate, Corporal; Wm. McDermott, Corporal; Josiah Whitcom, Farrier; John FitzGibbon, Wagouer; Theodore Olson, Blacksmith.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Allen, John E. Allen, Henry Arend, Christopher Arend, Thomas Armstrong, Gilbert B. Bigelow, John Bradley, George Bellows, Benjamin Bellows, Leander Cirtier, Miles Cowan, James Dormidy, Louis H. Desy, John R. Ealy, William F. Furlong, Nicholas Felleng, James J. Furlong, Harmon Z. Fjeltvet, Antonine Fleury, Louis Frick, Samuel Farnsworth, Hugh Gaughran, Lewis Gates,

William R. Goodfellow, John Gregory, William C. Homer, Thomas J. Hampton, Stephen Horton, James T. Hammond, John Hough, Urlick Jarvis, Alexander Keeler, Daniel Keely, Mathias Larson, John B. Lavvie, Ole B. Larson, Octave Lavvie, Joseph Lionat, Cornelius McNamarow, John McDonough, Henry McCumber, Daniel W. McDaniels, Jacob J. McNight, Geo. D. Mathieson, Richard W. Mathieson, Martin D. Metcalf, William Metcalf, Robert Marmon, John Nieff, Anthony Nelson, Bringle Oleson, Colburn Oleson, James Oleson, Ferman Pattee, Abel R. Phillips, James A. Phelps, Thomas Reandeau, Baptise Reandeau, Fred Robert, George Rose, Miles Rimer, General M. Reese, John Rouse, Joseph Stringer, Dempster Sprague, William Searls, John Sorrick, John B. Snow, William W. Snider, William Trumbo, Alexis Travercie, Paul Travercie, Hezekiah Townsend, Joseph W. Vandevier, Berand Verwyk, William VanOsdal, Samuel VanOsdal, Lorenzo Wood, Uriah Wood, John J. Welsh, Henry Will, Thomas Wilson.

THE MESSIAH WAR.

REPORT OF MAJOR GENERAL MILES.

Sir:—I have the honor to submit the following annual report of military events.

CAUSE OF INDIAN DISAFFECTION.

The causes that led to the serious disturbance of the peace in the Northwest last autumn and winter were so remarkable that an explanation of them is necessary in order to comprehend the seriousness of the situation. The Indians assuming the most threatening attitude of hostility were the Cheyennes and Sioux. Their condition may be stated as follows: For several years following their subjugation in 1877, 1878, and 1879 the most dangerous element of the Cheyennes and the Sioux were under military control. Many of them were disarmed and dismounted; their war ponies were sold and the proceeds returned to them in domestic stock, farming utensils, wagons, etc. Many of the Cheyennes, under the charge of military officers, were located on land in accordance with the laws of Congress, but after they were turned over to civil agents, and the vast herds of buffalo and large game had been destroyed, their supplies were insufficient and they were forced to kill cattle belonging to white people to sustain life.

INSUFFICIENT FOOD.

The fact that they had not received sufficient food is admitted by the agents and the officers of the government who have had opportunities of knowing. The majority of the Sioux were under the charge of civil agents, frequently changed and often inexperienced. Many of the tribes became rearmed and remounted. They claimed that the government had not fulfilled its treaties and had failed

to make large enough appropriations for their support; that they had suffered for want of food, and the evidence of this is beyond question and sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced, intelligent mind. The statements of officers, inspectors, both of the military and the Interior Departments, of agents, of missionaries, and civilians familiar with their condition, leave no room for reasonable doubt that this was one of the principal causes. While statements may be made as to the amount of money that has been expended by the government to feed the different tribes, the manner of distributing those appropriations will furnish one reason for the deficit.

FAILURE OF CROPS.

The unfortunate failure of the crops in the plains country during the years 1889 and 1890 added to the distress and suffering of the Indians, and it was possible for them to raise but very little from the ground for self support; in fact, white settlers have been most unfortunate, and their losses have been serious and universal throughout a large section of that country. They have struggled on from year to year; occasionally they would raise good crops, which they were compelled to sell at low prices, while in the season of drought their labor was almost entirely lost. So serious have been their misfortunes that thousands have left that country within the last few years, passing over the mountains to the Pacific slope or returning to the east of the Missouri, and the Mississippi.

The Indians, however, could not migrate from one part of the United States to another; neither could they obtain employment as readily as white people, either upon or beyond the Indian reservation. They must remain in comparative idleness and accept the results of the drought—an insufficient supply of food. This created a feeling of discontent even among the loyal and well-disposed and added to the feeling of hostility of the element opposed to every process of civilization.

THE MESSIAH DELUSION.

In this condition of affairs, the Indians, realizing the inevitable, and seeing their numbers gradually diminishing, their strength and power weakening, very naturally prayed to their God for some supernatural power to aid them in the restoration of their former independence, and the destruction of their enemies. It was at this stage of affairs, when driven to desperation, they were willing to entertain the pretensions or superstitions of deluded, fanatical people living on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, whose emissaries first secretly appeared among the Indians prior to 1889. It was not, however, until the autumn of that year that the widespread conspiracy assumed serious character. They first aroused the curiosity of the Indians by some secret method scarcely realized by the savages themselves and persuaded delegations from different tribes of Indians to leave their reservations in November, 1889.

It is remarkable that by concerted action the delegations from the different tribes secretly left the various reservations, some starting from points a thousand miles apart from others, and some traveling 1,400 miles into a country entirely unknown to them, and in which they had never been before. The delegations from the Sioux, Cheyennes, and other tribes, secretly leaving their reservations, met at, and traveled through the Arapahoe and Shoshone Reservations in Wyoming, and thence via the Union Pacific they passed into Utah, and were joined by Gros Ventres, Utes, Snakes, Piegans, Bannocks, Pi-Utes, and others, until they came to a large conclave of whites and Indians, near Pyramid Lake in Nevada, where not less than sixteen prominent tribes of Indians were represented. These delegates were then told that "those present were all believers in a new religion," that "they were all oppressed people," that "the whites and Indians were all the same," and that "the Messiah had returned to them." So well was this deception played by men masquerading and personating the Christ that they made these superstitious savages believe that the so-called Christ could speak all languages, that the whites who were not of their faith were to be destroyed, and that all who had faith in the "new religion" would occupy the earth; that the Messiah would cover the earth with dust and would then "renew everything as it used to be and make it better." He told them also that all of their dead would be resurrected; that they were all to come back to earth again, and that as the earth was too small for them and us he would do away with Heaven and make the earth large enough to contain all of them, and that they must tell all the people they meet about those things. He (or they who were personating one being) spoke to them about fighting, and said that was bad and that they must keep from it, that the earth was to be all good hereafter, and they must all be friends to one another. He said that "in the fall of the year (1890) the youth of all the good people would be renewed so that nobody would be more than 40 years old," and that "if they behaved themselves well after this, the youth of every one would be renewed in the spring." He said, "if they were all good he would send people among them who would cure all their wounds and sickness by mere touch and that they would live forever." He told them "not to quarrel, nor fight, nor strike each other, nor shoot one another; that the whites and Indians there were to be all one people." He said "if any man disobeyed what he ordered, his tribe would be wiped from the face of the earth; that they must believe everything he said, and must not doubt him or say he lied;" that "if they did he would know it; that he would know their thoughts and actions in no matter what part of the world they might be." Indian delegates who have seen the Messiah describe him in different ways, some as an Indian, others as a white man. There were, undoubtedly, several masquerading in the same robes, and disguise as one person. They state that the Messiah is the one

who taught them various religious ceremonies and to dance what has been termed the "ghost dance" or a sacred dance, clothed in a light garment like a shirt or hunter's frock, which, after being sanctified, was believed to be bullet proof.

It has been learned that delegates from the different tribes were all present when the Messiah appeared or was seen by them at different times, and these all returned to their various reservations, announcing to their relatives and friends what they had learned, fully convinced themselves, and convincing others that what they had seen and heard was true. These talks lasted sometimes for four or five days, and the warriors were initiated in the mysteries of the new faith as taught by the so-called Messiah. The Indians received the words of prophecy from the Messiah with intense enthusiasm, thinking that after years of distress and discouragement their prayers had been heard and that they were about to enter into a life of happiness for which they believed nature had originally intended them. The fanaticism and superstition of these people were taken advantage of by their disaffected and designing leaders to encourage them to assume hostilities toward the government and white people.

OUTBREAK PRECIPITATED.

Short Bull, one of the Indians who had made the pilgrimage to Nevada, and who had become one of the acknowledged leaders of the hostile element, in a public harangue announced that he would shorten the time for a general uprising, and called upon all the warriors to assemble in what is known as the Mauvaises Terres or Bad Lands, on the White river, southwestern South Dakota, in November, 1890. Short Bull's speech interpreted, was as follows:

My friends and relatives:—I will soon start this thing in running order. I have told you that this would come to pass in two seasons, but since the whites are interfering so much, I will advance the time from what my Father above told me to do so. The time will be shorter. Therefore, you must not be afraid of anything. Some of my relations have no ears, so I will have them blown away. Now there will be a tree sprout up, and there all the members of our religion and the tribe must gather together. That will be the place where we will see our relations. But, before this time, we must dance the balance of this moon, at the end of which time the earth will shiver very hard. Whenever this thing occurs I will start the wind to blow. We are the ones who will then see our fathers, mothers, and everybody. We, the tribe of Indians, are the ones who are living a sacred life. God, our Father, himself has told and commanded and shown me to do these things. Our Father in Heaven has placed a mark at each point of the four winds; first, a clay pipe, which lies at the setting of the sun and represents the Sioux tribe; second, there is a holy arrow lying at the north, which represents the Cheyenne tribe; third, at the rising of the sun, there lies hail, representing the Arapahoe tribe; and fourth, there

lies a pipe and nice feather at the south, which represents the Crow tribe. My Father has shown me these things, therefore, we must continue this dance. There may be soldiers surround you, but pay no attention to them, continue the dance. If the soldiers surround you four deep, three of you on whom I have put holy shirts will sing a song, which I have taught you, around them, when some of them will drop dead, then the rest will start to run, but their horses will sink into the earth; the riders will jump from their horses, but they will sink into the earth also; then you can do as you desire with them. Now you must know this, that all the soldiers and that race will be dead; there will be only five thousand of them left living on the earth. My friends and relations, this is straight and true. Now we must gather at Pass creek, where the tree is sprouting. There we will go among our dead relations. You must not take any earthly things with you. Then the men must take off all their clothing, and the women must do the same. No one shall be ashamed of exposing their persons. My Father above has told us to do this, and we must do as he says. You must not be afraid of anything. The guns are the only things we are afraid of, but they belong to our Father in Heaven. He will see that they do no harm. Whatever white men may tell you, do not listen to them. My relations, this is all. I will now raise my hand up to my Father and close what he has said to you through me.

This harangue was followed by the movement of some three thousand Indians from the Rosebud and Pine Ridge reservations, to that rough, broken country of high buttes, ravines and impassable gulches. The hostile element on the Cheyenne and Standing Rock agencies were prepared to join them. As the following of Short Bull and Kicking Bear moved to the Bad Lands they looted the homes of hundreds of Indians who had been trying for years to farm and in part support themselves, and carried with them many Indians who were peaceably disposed. This would have been the case on other reservations had not protection been given to the loyally disposed and decided measures been taken to suppress the hostile element.

THREATENED HOSTILITIES.

The leaders who have been constantly and persistently hostile to every measure of civilization proclaimed there could be no better way of helping the prophecy and hastening the coming of the Messiah than by aiding in the removal of the white people, and to such disaffected, turbulent, hostile spirits as Sitting Bull, Kicking Bear, Short Bull, and others, this was the time for action. Nothing could be more gratifying to them, and the false prophets and medicine men immediately took advantage of the wretched condition of the Indians to spread disaffection among the different tribes.

The runners of Sitting Bull, who for years had been the great war chief and the head center of the hostile element, traveled in various directions, but more especially to the tribes in the North

west, carrying his messages to get ready for war and to get all the arms and ammunition possible, and for all the warriors to meet near the Black Hills in the spring of 1891. He even sent emissaries beyond the boundary line of the United States to the Indian tribes in the British possessions, and promises of support were returned. The first serious disturbance of any kind, was to be signal for the gathering of all the warriors from the different tribes.

The Indians had, in the interim of peace, succeeded in getting together a large amount of ammunition and arms, particularly their favorite weapon, the Winchester rifle. They were, consequently, far better prepared to wage a war than at any previous time in their history. As some of the delegates to the conclave in Nevada were not imbued with the peaceful teachings of the "Messiah," but were, on the contrary, disappointed, inasmuch as they had hoped to hear him teach some incendiary doctrine, the disaffection spread by Sitting Bull and other like spirits received their hearty support, and they disseminated knowledge to the Indians not strictly conforming to the Messiah's teachings, but more to their own, and the Indians were wrought up to a frenzy of wild excitement.

The above information and much more was gained from various sources chiefly while the division commander was engaged with the Northern Cheyenne Commission, visiting the various Indian reservations during the latter part of October and the early part of November, 1890, and through the department commanders and staff officers ordered to investigate the subject. As the control of Indian affairs was in the hands of Indian agents, the military could not and did not take action until the conspiracy had spread over a vast extent of country, and the most serious Indian war of our history was imminent. In fact, the peace of an area of country equal to an empire was in peril. The states of Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, and Nevada, and the Territory of Utah, were liable to be overrun by a hungry, wild, mad horde of savages. The old theory, that the destruction of vast herds of buffalo had ended Indian wars, is not well founded. The same country is now covered with domestic cattle and horses and the Indians would have, in what they believed to be a righteous crusade, looted the scattered homes and lived and traveled upon the domestic stock of the settlers. Pillage would have been followed by rapine and devastation.

So general was the alarm of the citizens, the officials of the general government, the governors of states, and the press of that part of the country, that all earnestly appealed for aid and protection for the settlements.

A period of several years of peace and inactivity from serious field service had created a feeling of security on the part of the settlers and a degree of confidence on the part of the troops not warranted by the real condition of affairs. It was found that this period of peace had, to some extent, impaired the efficiency of the troops. This was noticeable in the want of proper equipment for field operations,

especially in transportation. There was a reasonable amount of transportation for the ordinary post or garrison service, but it was entirely inadequate for field operations. The time to prepare them for active campaigning was so short that they were hardly equipped before their services were required in the field. While the danger and alarm was general throughout the settlements and thousands of unfortunate people, whose homes were scattered throughout that vast territory, were sacrificing what little property they had to obtain transportation to move their families out of the country, leaving much of their property uncared for and unprotected, the hostile element of the different tribes was gathering strength and hastening the time for a general outbreak. With as little delay as possible troops were being properly prepared for field service and concentrated where their services would be available.

It was the design of the division commander to anticipate the movements of the hostile Indians and arrest or overpower them in detail before they had time to concentrate in one large body, and it was deemed advisable to secure, if possible, the principal leaders and organizers, namely, Sitting Bull, and others, and remove them for a time from that country. To this end authority was given on November 25, 1890, to William F. Cody, a reliable frontiersman, who has had much experience as chief of scouts, and who knew Sitting Bull very well, and had, perhaps, as much influence over him as any living man, to proceed to the Standing Rock Agency to induce Sitting Bull to come in with him, making such terms as he (Cody) might deem necessary, and if unsuccessful in this, to arrest him quietly and to remove him quickly from his camp to the nearest military station. He was authorized to take a few trusty men with him for that purpose. He proceeded to Fort Yates on the Standing Rock Reservation and received from Lieut. Col. Drum, commanding, the necessary assistance, but his mission was either suspected or made known to the friends of Sitting Bull, who deceived him as to his whereabouts. This had the effect of delaying the arrest for a time.

At this time the division commander proceeded to Washington for the purpose of laying before the authorities the plans and measures to be taken to suppress the hostilities should they commence, and to supply the necessary food to keep the Indians from suffering. Authority was given to supply the necessary additional food out of the army appropriations, as a military necessity, and the Secretary of Interior also gave authority to issue the rations authorized by treaty of 1889. In addition, orders were given directing all the Sioux agencies to be placed practically under the control of the military, especially so far as related to the police and management of the Indians, and the civil agents were directed to comply with the orders received from the military authorities. Complying with the terms of the treaty so far as the ration was concerned went far, to retaining the loyalty of a good percentage of the Indians who

might otherwise have become involved. This much having been accomplished active measures were then taken to suppress the hostile element who were upon the verge of a general outbreak.

ARREST AND DEATH OF SITTING BULL.

The first measure for the arrest of Sitting Bull having failed, orders were given on December 10, 1890, directing the commanding officer, Fort Yates, to make it his personal duty to secure the arrest of Sitting Bull without delay. Accordingly the commanding officer, Fort Yates, directed that certain troops of his command under Capt. Fechet go to Sitting Bull's camp and the remainder of the troops be held in readiness for service. Mr. McLaughlin, the Indian agent, selected a body of police (composed of Indians in whom he had confidence,) who were ordered to the camp of Sitting Bull to make the arrest, to be followed and supported by the troops under Capt. Fechet. Had Sitting Bull submitted to the arrest by the lawful authorities of the government, he would have been unharmed and probably alive today. Although urged to submit quietly by the men of his own race, clothed with the authority of the government, acting as police, he resisted, and made a determined effort to avoid going with them. In fact, he raised the cry of revolt, which gathered around him a strong force of his followers, numbering something like seventy-five warriors, who opened fire upon the police and a desperate fight ensued, in which Sitting Bull and seven of his warriors were killed and many wounded; not, however, without serious loss to the brave Indian policemen carrying out the orders of their agent and the officers of the government. Six of their number were killed and others seriously wounded. In fact, the whole number would have been massacred had it not been for the timely arrival of Capt. Fechet, who quickly made proper disposition of his force, and with his mounted men and one Hotchkiss gun, drove back the warriors surrounding the police and pursued them through the wooded country for several miles. The action of Capt. Fechet was gallant, judicious, and praiseworthy, and it had the effect of striking the first and most serious blow to the hostile element, and of totally destroying it on that reservation.

Regarding the death of Sitting Bull, his tragic fate was but the ending of a tragic life. Since the days of Pontiac, Tecumseh, and Red Jacket, no Indian has had the power of drawing to him so large a following of his race, and moulding and wielding it against the authority of the United States, or of inspiring it with greater animosity against the white race and civilization. In his earlier years he had gained a reputation by constantly organizing and leading war and raiding parties; and, although not a hereditary chief, was the recognized head of the disaffected element when the Sioux were at war, and in his person was the exponent of the hostile element around which gathered the young, ambitious warriors of the different tribes, and his death, for which he alone was responsible, was a

great relief to the country in which he had been the terror for many years.

His followers who were not killed were pursued by the troops, a portion surrendered at the Standing Rock Agency, the others with the exception of thirty, went to the reservation to the south, where they were intercepted and surrendering their arms were taken to Forts, Bennett and Sully, where they were kept for several months under military surveillance.

REMOVAL OF HUMP.

The next important event was the removal of Hump, who had become disaffected on the Cheyenne river reservation, which was accomplished without violence. For seven years Capt. Ewers, Fifth U. S. Infantry, had had charge of this chief and his followers, and had gained their confidence and respect.

At the request of the division commander, Capt. Ewers was ordered from Texas to South Dakota, and directed to put himself in communication with Hump. Hump was regarded as one of the most dangerous Indians in that part of the country. In fact, so formidable was he considered that the civil agents did not think it possible for Capt. Ewers to communicate with him. Capt. Ewers promptly acted upon his instructions, proceeded to Fort Bennett, and thence, with Lieut. Hale, without troops, 60 miles into the country to Hump's camp. Hump at the time was 20 miles away, and a runner was sent for him. Immediately upon hearing that Capt. Ewers was in the vicinity, he came to him, and was told that the division commander desired him to take his people away from the hostiles, and bring them to the nearest military post. He replied that "if Gen. Miles sent for him, he would do whatever he desired." He immediately brought his people into Fort Bennett, and complied with all the orders and instructions given him, and subsequently rendered valuable service for peace. Thus an element regarded as among the most dangerous was removed. All except thirty of Hump's following returned with him and Capt. Ewers to Fort Bennett. The remaining thirty broke away and joined Big Foot's band, which with the addition of twenty or thirty that had escaped from Sitting Bull's camp at Standing Rock Agency, increased his following to one hundred and sixteen warriors. Orders were then given for the arrest of this band under Big Foot, which was accomplished by the troops under Lieut. Col. Sumner on the 22d of December, 1890. Under the pretense that they (the Indians) would go to their agency at the mouth of the Cheyenne river, they, on the night of the 23d of December, eluded the troops and started south toward the Indian rendezvous in the Bad Lands, near White river, about 40 miles west of Pine Ridge Agency.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

While this was being done, seven companies of the Seventh Infantry, under Col. Merriam, were placed along the Cheyenne river,

to restrain the Indians of that reservation and intercept those from Standing Rock, which had a very salutary effect upon the Indians of both reservations. In the meantime, a strong force had been gathered at the Rosebud and Pine Ridge Agencies. Those at the Rosebud were under the command of Lieut. Col. Poland, composed of two troops of the Ninth Cavalry and battalions of the Eighth and Twenty-first Infantry; Col. Shafter, with seven companies of the First Infantry controlled the country to the south and west of the Rosebud Agency, with station at Fort Niobrara; those at Pine Ridge Agency, under the immediate command of Gen. Brooke, were eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry, under Col. Forsyth, a battalion of the Ninth Cavalry, under Maj. Henry, a battery of the First Artillery under Capt. Capron, a company of the Eighth Infantry, and eight companies of the Second Infantry under Col. Wheaton.

West from Pine Ridge Agency was stationed a garrison of two companies under Col. Tilford of the Ninth Cavalry; north of that with headquarters at Olerichs was stationed Lieut. Col. Sanford of the Ninth Cavalry, with three troops one each from the First, Second and Ninth Cavalry; north of that on the line of the railroad at Buffalo Gap, Capt. Wells, with two troops of the Eighth Cavalry and one troop of the Fifth Cavalry was stationed; north of that on the same railroad at Rapid City, Col. Carr of the Sixth Cavalry, with six troops was in command; along the south fork of the Cheyenne river Lieut. Col. Offley, and seven companies of the Seventeenth Infantry was stationed, and to the east of the latter command, Lieut. Col. Sumner, with three troops of the Eighth Cavalry, two companies of the Third Infantry, and Lieut. Robinson's company of scouts was stationed. Small garrisons were also stationed at Forts Meade, Bennett and Sully. Most of the force was placed in position between the large hostile camp in the Bad Lands, which had gathered under Short Bull and Kicking Bear, and the scattered settlers endangered by their presence. As the line under Col. Carr was considered the most liable to be brought in contact with the hostile force, the division commander established his temporary headquarters at Rapid City, South Dakota, where this force was in close communication, and from which their movements could be directed with the least delay.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE.

Every effort was made by Gen. Brooke in command at Pine Ridge and Rosebud to create dissension in the hostile camp and to induce as many Indians as possible to return to their proper reservations. At the same time, the troops to the west formed a strong cordon which had the effect to gradually force the Indians back to the agency; the object being, if possible, to avoid conflict, although at any time from the 17th day of December, 1890, to the 15th day of January, 1891, the troops could have engaged the Indians and a serious engagement would have been fought. The effect would have been to kill a large number of the Indians, costing the lives of many

officers and men, and unless complete annihilation resulted, those who escaped would have preyed upon the settlements, and the result might have been a prolonged Indian war.

The fact that the Indians had lost confidence in the government was a serious embarrassment to the military. They claimed that their lands had been taken and were then occupied by white settlers, which is true; and that they had received no positive guaranty that the terms of the treaty they had made would be carried out.

WOUNDED KNEE CREEK AFFAIR.

Although the camp of Big Foot had escaped the troops on the Cheyenne river, the troops on the south were moved so as to prevent him joining the hostile element, and orders were given to the troops under Col. Carr and Gen. Brooke not only to intercept the movement of Big Foot and party but to cause their arrest. This was accomplished by Maj. Whitside on the 28th day of December, 1890, who met Big Foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Porcupine creek, and demanded his surrender. The band submitted to it without resistance and moved with the troops 7 miles, where they were directed to camp, which they did in such position as the commanding officer directed. In order that no mistake might be made, and to have sufficient troops on the ground in case of resistance, Col. Forsyth was ordered by Gen. Brooke to join Maj. Whitside with four troops of cavalry, which, with the company of scouts under Lieut. Taylor, made up a force of eight troops of cavalry, one company of scouts and four pieces of light artillery, a force of 470 fighting men against 106 warriors then present in Big Foot's band. A scouting party of Big Foot's band was out looking for the hostile camp of Short Bull and Kicking Bear, but as they (Short Bull and Kicking Bear) had been started from the Bad Lands and were moving into Pine Ridge Agency, they were returning to Big Foot's band when the fight occurred on the morning of the 29th of December, 1890.

It was the intention to order Big Foot's band to the railroad and then send it back to the reservation where it belonged, or out of the country for a time, in order to separate it from the other Indians. As they had not been within a long distance of the hostile camp in the Bad Lands it was deemed advisable to keep them as far away as possible from it.

The unfortunate affair at Wounded Knee creek, December 29, 1890, in which 30 officers and soldiers and 200 Indians (men, women and children) were killed or mortally wounded, prolonged the disturbance and made a successful termination more difficult.

A number of the Indians that had remained peaceable at the Pine Ridge Agency became greatly alarmed on learning what had befallen the band of Big Foot, and some of the young warriors went to their assistance. These, returning with the intelligence of what had occurred, caused a general alarm, which resulted in some 3,000

leaving the camps located about the agency to join the hostiles and assume a threatening attitude.

The Indians from the Bad Lands, under Short Bull and Kicking Bear, would have camped that night (December 29) within 4 miles of the agency, but on hearing the news of the Big Foot disaster turned back and assumed a hostile attitude on White Clay creek about 17 miles from the Pine Ridge Agency. Thus, instead of the hostile camp under Short Bull and Kicking Bear camping within a short distance of the agency, the next day the 30th of December, found the hostile camp augmented to nearly 4,000, and embracing more than a thousand warriors.

AFFAIR AT THE MISSION.

On December 30th, a small band of Indians came near the Catholic Mission, 4 miles from the military camp at Pine Ridge, and set fire to one of the small buildings. Col. Forsyth, with eight troops of the Seventh Cavalry and one piece of artillery, was ordered by Gen. Brooke, to go out and drive them away. He moved out, the Indians falling back before his command with some skirmishing between the two parties, until they had proceeded 6 miles from the camp at Pine Ridge. There the command halted without occupying the commanding hills, and was surrounded by the small force of Indians. Skirmishing between the two parties followed. Col. Forsyth sent back three times for reinforcements, and fortunately Maj. Henry, with four troops of the Ninth Cavalry and one Hotchkiss gun, was in the vicinity, and moved at once at the sound of the guns. Upon arriving on the ground he made proper disposition of his troops by occupying the adjacent hills and drove the Indians away without casualty, thereby rescuing the Seventh Cavalry from its perilous position. The Seventh Cavalry lost one officer (Lieut. Mann, mortally wounded) and one private killed and several wounded.

From all information that could be obtained the Indians engaged in this affair did not number more than 60 or 70 young warriors. For his conduct on that day and the previous day, Col. Forsyth was relieved from command.

RESULT AND OTHER AFFAIRS.

These two affairs, namely, at Wounded Knee and what is known as the Mission fight, seriously complicated the situation and increased the difficulty of suppressing the outbreak. On the evening of the 28th of December everything indicated a settlement without a serious loss of life. The result may be summed up in the loss of nearly 200 people, delay in bringing the Indians to terms, and caused 3,000 Indians to be thrown into a condition of hostility with a spirit of animosity, hatred and revenge.

The spirit thus engendered, made it more difficult to force back, or restore the confidence of the Indians, and for a time it looked as if the difficulty would be insurmountable.

On December 30, 1890, the wagon train of the Ninth Cavalry was attacked by Indians and was repulsed by the troops guarding it. On January 3, 1891, an attack was made upon Capt. Kerr's troop of the Sixth Cavalry, then in position between Col. Carr and Lieut. Col. Offley, and quickly and handsomely repulsed by that officer and his troop, aided by the prompt support of Maj. Tupper's battalion, followed by Col. Carr. These repulses had a tendency to check the westward movements of the Indians and to hold them in position along White Clay creek until their intense animosity had to some extent subsided.

Realizing the importance of restoring confidence to those who were not disposed to assume hostilities, the division commander changed positions with Gen. Brooke and directed him to assume the immediate command of the troops encircling the hostile camp, and took station at Pine Ridge, where he could not only communicate directly with the camp but exercise a general supervision over all the commands.

Having a personal knowledge extending over many years of those Indians, most of whose prominent leaders, including Broad Trail, Little Hawk, Kicking Bear, and Short Bull, had surrendered to me on the Yellowstone ten years before, I was enabled to bring them to reason and restore confidence.

Fortunately, Congress appropriated funds necessary for complying with the obligations of the Sioux treaty, and the division commander was enabled to assure the Indians that the government would respect their rights and necessities.

Messengers were immediately sent representing to them the injudicious policy of contending against the authorities, and assuring them that there was only one safe road, and that was toward the agency to surrender. They were also advised that the powerful commands were so distributed in the immediate vicinity of their camps and at the most important points as to intercept them should they break through the line, but if they would comply with the directions of the division commander, they would be assured of his support in order to obtain their rights and privileges under their treaties with the government. They were also informed at the same time that unnecessary acts of violence were disapproved by the authorities; and they must decide whether the military should be their friend or their enemy.

While the troops were exercising the utmost vigilance and constant care in inclosing the large camp of Indians, leaving as far as practicable no outlet for them to escape and steadily pressing them back toward Pine Ridge Agency, every effort was made to restore their confidence and compel them to return to their agencies.

Fortunately at that time a change had been made in the administration of their affairs. Their supplies of food had been increased and properly distributed, and officers in whom they had confidence, and whom they had known for years, were placed in charge. Capt.

Hurst was given general supervision at the Cheyenne River Agency; Capt. Lee at Rosebud Agency; Capt. Ewers was placed in charge of the Cheyennes, and Capts. Pierce and Dougherty in charge of Pine Ridge. Subsequently, Capt. Penney was appointed as acting Indian agent at Pine Ridge.

THE SURRENDER.

Under these circumstances, with the assurance of good faith at the agencies and from the government, and held by strong cordon of troops encircling them they were gradually pressed back to the agency, and on the 15th of January, moved up White Clay creek and encamped within easy range of the guns of the large command, under Col. Shafter, stationed at Pine Ridge, the troops under Gen. Brooke following immediately behind them, almost pushing them out of their camps. On the next day they moved farther in and encamped under the guns of the entire command and surrendered their entire force of nearly 4,000 people. The troops were moved into three strong camps of easy communication, occupying the three points of a triangle, with the Indian camp in the center in close proximity to the troops.

While in this position they surrendered nearly 200 rifles, and were complying with every order and instruction given them; yet the information that was frequently received at the time of the finding of the bodies of Indians (men, women and children) scattered over the prairies, and their knowledge of the number in the hospitals, the wounded in the Indian camp, and the other casualties that had occurred to them, caused a feeling of great distress and animosity throughout the Indian camp. Yet sufficient arms had been surrendered to show their good faith. These arms, together with what had been taken at other places, viz., in the Wounded Knee affair and at the Cheyenne and Standing Rock Reservation, aggregated in all between 600 and 700 guns; more than the Sioux Indians had ever surrendered at any one time before. This was a sufficient guaranty of good faith; but in order to make it doubly sure, and as they had agreed to comply with every direction given them by the division commander, they were informed that he required the persons of Kicking Bear and Short Bull, the two leaders of the hostiles, and at least twenty other warriors of the same class. As they had agreed to comply with every order given them, these men came forward and volunteered to go as hostages for the good faith of their people and as an earnest of their disposition to maintain peace in the future. These men were placed in wagons and sent 26 miles to the railroad, and thence by rail to Fort Sheridan, Illinois, where it was the purpose of the division commander to retain them until such time as it might be necessary to guarantee a permanent peace.

Knowing the Indians had well-founded grievances, he requested authority to send 10 men representing the different elements of the Sioux nation, and chiefly the loyal and well-disposed portion, to

Washington, D. C., to enable them to represent their affairs to the authorities, and to tell their own story. This party included some of the best and wisest counselors, the ablest and most loyal friends of the government living upon the Sioux reservations.

Thus ended what at one time threatened to be a serious Indian war, and the frontier was again assured of peace and safety from Indians who a few weeks prior had been a terror to all persons living in that sparsely populated country. Too much credit cannot be given the troops, who endured the hardships and sustained the honor, character and integrity of the service, risking their lives in their effort to restore peace and tranquility, placing themselves between a most threatening body of savages and the unprotected settlements of the frontier in such a way as to avoid the loss of a single life of any of the settlers and establishing peace in that country with the least possible delay. In fact, the time consumed in solving the most difficult problem was remarkably brief, it being but fourteen days from the time Sitting Bull was arrested to the time the Indians were moving in to surrender, and would have encamped within four miles of the agency had not the disaster at Wounded Knee occurred. Notwithstanding this unfortunate affair, the time occupied was only thirty-two days from the time of the arrest of Sitting Bull until the whole camp of four thousand Indians surrendered at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

APPENDIX I.

THE SPANISH WAR.

FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE, THIRD REGIMENT U. S. VOLS.

This regiment of cavalry was known as Grigsby's Cowboys and was recruited under a special commission, by Col. Melvin Grigsby, of Sioux Falls, who was made commander of the brigade with the pay of a brigadier general. Five of the troops, to-wit, A, B, C, D, and E were composed of South Dakota men. The following is the roster of the officers of the regiment and of the five South Dakota troops:

Melvin Grigsby, Colonel; Charles F. Loyd, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert W. Stewart, Major; Otto L. Sues, Adjutant; Ralph W. Parlman Quarter-master; Golon S. Clevenger, Chaplain.

TROOP A. DEADWOOD.

Seth Bullock, Captain; Myron E. Wells, 1st Lieutenant; James E. Cusick, 2d Lieutenant.

TROOP B. SIOUX FALLS.

John Foster, Captain; George Grigsby, 1st Lieutenant; John N. Wright, 2d Lieutenant.

TROOP C. BELLE FOURCHE.

George E. Haire, Captain; Rush Spencer Wells, 1st Lieutenant; Almond B. Wells, 2d Lieutenant.

TROOP D. STURGIS.

John E. Hammon, Captain; Daniel F. Connor, 1st Lieutenant; Walter L. Anderson, 2d Lieutenant.

TROOP E. PIERRE.

Joseph B. Binder, Captain; John W. Laughlin, 1st Lieutenant; Lowell G. Fuller, 2d Lieutenant.

APPENDIX J.

South Dakota furnished a full regiment of infantry and five troops of cavalry for this war. The regimental and company organizations, at date of muster in, are given herewith:

FIRST SOUTH DAKOTA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Colonel, Alfred S. Frost, Pierre; Lieutenant Colonel, Lee Stover, Watertown; Major, Chas. A. Howard, Aberdeen; Major, William F. Allison, Brookings; First Lieutenant, Reg. Ajt., Jonas A. Lien, Sioux Falls, killed March 27, 1899; First Lieutenant Quarter-master, Henry Murray, Ft. Meade; Surgeon, Rodell C. Warne, Mitchell; Asst. Surgeon, Adelbert H. Bowman, Deadwood; Asst. Surgeon, Frederick H. Cox, Vermillion; Chaplain, Chas. M. Daly, Huron; Sergeant Major, Roy M. Stover, Watertown; Q. M. Sergeant, M. D. McMahon, Pierre; Chief Musician, Frank M. Halstead, Madison; Principal Musician, Chas. E. Mulinex, Sioux Falls; Principal Musician, Frank H. Shrader, Madison; Hospital Steward, Hubert, J. Barker, Spearfish; Hospital Steward, Chas. F. Clancey, Garreston; Hospital Steward, Harry M. Fletcher, Deadwood.

CO. A. PIERRE.

Capt. Arthur L. Fuller, Pierre; First Lieutenant, William M. Hazel, Brookings; Second Lieutenant, Munson Z. Guthrie, Pierre; First Sergeant, George F. Barker, Pierre, Q. M. Sergeant, Amariah Rathmoll, Pierre, Sergeants, Edward A. Beckwith, William C. Notmeyer, Wellington Oldfield, Pierre; Clarence Kiser, Sioux Falls; Corporals, Harry Johnson, Edwin M. Spurling, John W. Wilson, Peter T. Bayard, Covert N. House, Pierre; Ernest E. Goding, Sioux Falls.

CO. B. SIOUX FALLS.

Capt. Alonzo R. Sessions, Sioux Falls; First Lieutenant, John C. Fox, Sioux Falls; Second Lieutenant, Edward E. Hawkins, Sioux Falls; First Sergeant, Walter S. Doolittle, Sioux Falls; Q. M. Sergeant, Donald H. Fox, Sioux Falls; Sergeants, Arthur, R. Schlosser, Chas. D. Butler, William Hill, Harry C. Schlosser, Sioux Falls; Corporals, Arthur W. Swenson, Carl W. Anthony, James A. Jones, Erick J. Aslesen, Nathaniel W. Stewart; Howard W. Simpson, Sioux Falls.

CO. C. YANKTON.

Capt., William S. Gray; First Lieutenant, Leo F. Foster, Yankton; Second Lieutenant, Samuel G. Larson, Yankton; First Sergeant, Peter McGillis, Yankton; Q. M. Sergeant, Wm. Fahren-

wald, Yankton; Sergeants, Geo. F. English, Arthur D. Russell, Chauncey W. Owens, Frank B. Stevens, Yankton; Corporals, John L. Russell, Frederick E. Vinson, Frederick Alberts, Thomas B. O'Gara, Maurice L. Blatt, Sidney J. Cornell, Yankton.

CO. D. WORTHING.

Capt., Clayton P. VanHouten, Worthing; First Lieutenant, Ludwig L. Dynna, Canton, Second Lieutenant, Geo. E. Jennings, Clark; First Sergeant, Ernest Madden, Worthing; Q. M. Sergeant, Wm. E. Green, Worthing; Sergeants, Henry F. Geiber, John O. Larson, Worthing; Victor M. Dalthorp, Beresford; George S. Benedict, Canton; Corporal, Elias K. Eliason, Herbert L. Wood, Leon Hull, Worthing; Arthur F. Rust, Elkpoint; Earl R. Grinnell, Beresford.

CO. E. DESMET.

Capt., George M. Lattin, Desmet; First Lieutenant, Harris J. Hubbard, Desmet; Second Lieutenant, Sidney E. Morrison, killed March 27, succeeded by John Holman; First Sergeant, David Lindsay, Desmet; Q. M. Sergeant, Louis W. Hubbard, Desmet; Sergeant, Delbert J. Wilmarth, William J. Barnes, Edgar B. Ricker, Ole E. Gulbranson, Desmet; Corporals, Eben W. Troupe, Nelson A. Hoberg, Perry C. Bishop, Arthur A. Northrop, William J. McNamara, Desmet.

CO. F. ABERDEEN.

Capt., Chas. L. Brockway, Aberdeen; First Lieutenant, Palmer D. Sheldon, Aberdeen; Second Lieutenant, Fred C. Huntington, Aberdeen; First Sergeant, Fred H. Parks, Aberdeen; Q. M. Sergeant, John R. Kelly, Aberdeen; Sergeants, Frank M. Bennett, Hiram A. Pratt, Geo. W. Moulton, Aberdeen; Corporals, Chas. P. Green, Leon S. Richmond, Joseph E. C. Collins, David S. Marker, Otto A. Anderson, Geo. L. Keating, Aberdeen.

CO. G. HURON.

Capt., Robert R. McGregor, Ft. Meade; First Lieutenant, Olin M. Fisk, Gettysburg; Second Lieutenant, William Hazel; First Sergeant, James R. Keeling, Huron; Q. M. Sergeant, Wm. A. Alexander, Huron; Sergeants, Oscar W. Coursey, Samuel F. How, Oliver Nelson, Huron; John P. Lus, Elkton; Corporals, Jerry C. Truman, Clarence A. Strong, Harry O. Thompson, Chas. S. O'Brien, John A. Russell, Huron; Ephriam Sloan, Clark.

CO. H. WATERTOWN.

Capt., Chas. H. Englesby, Watertown; First Lieutenant, Frank H. Adams, Watertown, killed at Marilalo, March 27; Second Lieutenant, Fred L. Burdick, Watertown; First Sergeant, Harry J. Mowrey, Watertown; Frank S. Munger, Watertown; Sergeants, Walter F. Miller, Guy S. Kelly, Hugh D. McCosham, Harold J.

Schull, Watertown; Corporals, Osceola Carpenter, William A. Whaley, Howard S. Smith, Geo. T. Hipp, Geo. D. Moore, Homer Warfield, Watertown.

CO. I. CUSTER.

Capt., Chas. S. Denny, Custer; First Lieutenant, Paul D. McClelland, Custer; Second Lieutenant, Horace C. Bates, Flandreau; First Sergeant, Wilbur D. Todd, Custer; Q. M. Sergeant, Oliver C. Lapp, Keystone; Sergeants, Hezekiah Putman, William Wiehie, John C. Wells, Thomas I. Fenwick, Custer; Corporals, William F. Hill, Theodore Reeder, Orris J. Putman, Custer; Chas. Canfield, Keystone; David J. Ferris, Sioux Falls; Boyd Wales, Howard.

CO. K. BROOKINGS.

Capt., Harry A. Hageman, Brookings; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Roskie, Brookings; Second Lieutenant, Oscar F. Smith, Brookings; First Sergeant, Gustave Riemer, Brookings; Q. M. Sergeant, Edwin E. Mann, Okoboji; Sergeants, Isalah Cranston, Geo. D. Schlosser, Frank E. Harkins, Homer I. Coxhead, Brookings; Corporals, Fred W. Cuckow, Albert J. Messerschmidt, Theodore Wosnuk, Hans M. Korstad, William H. Gray, Chas. M. Way, Brookings.

CO. L. SPEARFISH.

Capt., William McLaughlin, Spearfish; First Lieutenant, J. Q. A. Braden, Aberdeen; Second Lieutenant, George H. Crabtree, Spearfish; First Sergeant, Amos Patriquin, Spearfish; Q. M. Sergeant, Anton Jurich, Spearfish; Sergeants, Earl Whaley, William T. Ledeboer, Geo G. Ainsworth. Robt. B. Ross, Spearfish; Corporals, Jay E. Rundell, John L. Wells, Edwin A. Watson, Gus. A. Holton, Moses M. Bowen, Otto T. Craig, Spearfish.

CO. M. RAPID CITY.

Capt., Frank M. Medbury, Rapid City; First Lieutenant, Chas. S. Hunt, Rapid City; Second Lieutenant, Evan E. Young, Rapid City; First Sergeant, Robert V. Carr, Rapid City; Q. M. Sergeant, Chas. B. Preacher, Rapid City, died from wounds; Sergeants, Elmer H. Olmstead, William L. Shoettler, Boyd Lambert, John W. Platt, Rapid City, Corporals, Elisha Olmstead, William B. Smith, Frank P. McMahon, Henry J. Spethman, William H. Nelson, Luther McNutt, Rapid City.

Ms. A. 9.3





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